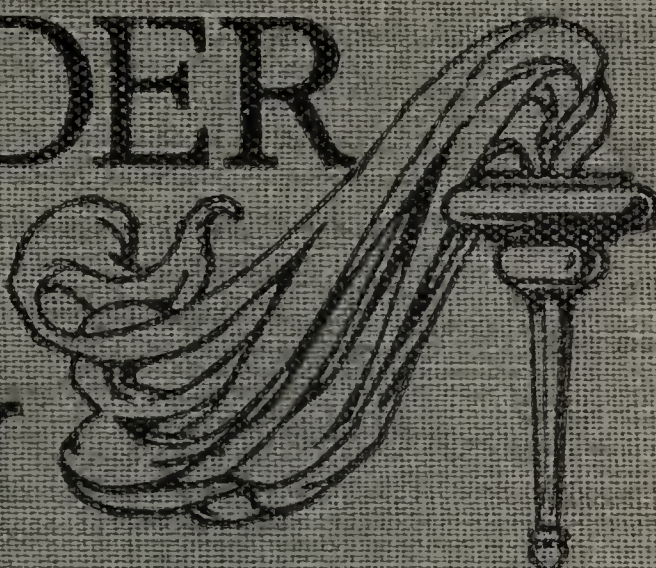


READER FOR NEW AMERICANS



BOOK ONE

JOHN A. LONG



Class PE1128

Book 16

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READER

FOR NEW AMERICANS

BOOK ONE

BY

JOHN A. LONG

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, CHICAGO
FORMERLY PRINCIPAL OF THE HAMMOND
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READER FOR NEW AMERICANS, BK. ONE

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PREFACE

Teaching adults to speak, read, and write the English language is not the same as teaching English-speaking children to read and write a language they already speak. While the method is much the same as the child uses when he learns to speak, a close association of the word with the object it represents, the matter is wholly different. Adults, no matter what language they speak, have adult interests, and must, therefore, have adult matter placed before them; or, if it is the same matter as that placed before children, it must be viewed from the adult standpoint.

Another difference between children and adults is the rapidity with which the adult advances. He does not need the continuous repetition and constant review of subject matter that the child does. His interests and experiences are already organized, and he needs only the English terms with which to express them.

Book One of the Reader for New Americans attempts to give to the student the English of the everyday experiences of ordinary adult life. It is in two Parts. Part One deals with those experiences that gather closely about the individual and the home. Part Two deals with the experiences of the larger community with which the adult is surrounded.

The reading of Book One ought to give to the learner a knowledge of the English language sufficient to enable him to read those lessons in American history and American government which are essential to intelligent American citizenship.

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READER FOR NEW AMERICANS

BOOK ONE — PART ONE

MYSELF

Hand

This is my hand.

Arm

This is my arm.

Hair

This is my hair.

Thumb

This is my thumb.

Foot

This is my foot.

Fingers

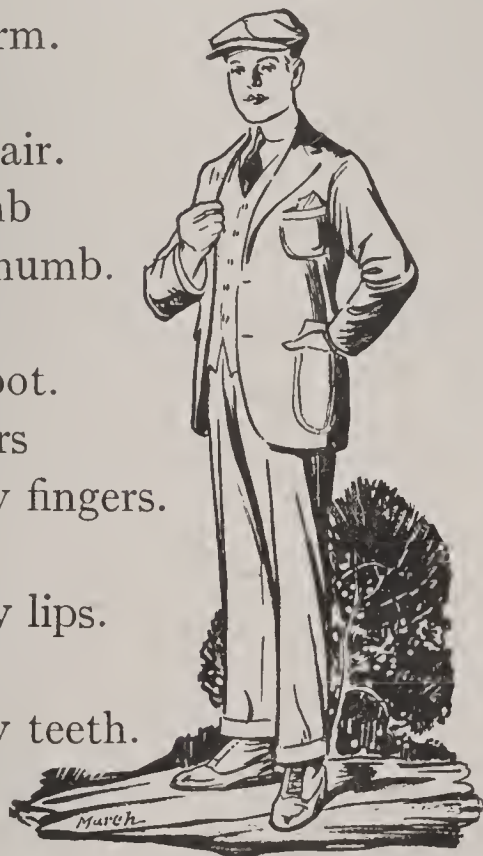
These are my fingers.

Lips

These are my lips.

Teeth

These are my teeth.



Head

This is my head.

Nose

This is my nose.

Mouth

This is my mouth.

Tongue

This is my tongue.

Chin

This is my chin.

Eyes

These are my eyes.

Ears

These are my ears.

Cheeks

These are my cheeks.

hand

head

thumb

tongue

arm

nose

foot

chin

hair

mouth

fingers

eyes

lips

teeth

ears

cheek

WHAT I HAVE

I have two hands.
 These are my hands.
 I have fingers.
 These are my fingers.
 I have one tongue.
 This is my tongue.
 I have two eyes.
 These are my eyes.
 I have two legs.
 These are my legs.
 I have hair on my head.
 This is my hair.
 I have a face.
 This is my face.
 I have two arms.
 These are my arms.

I have one nose.
 This is my nose.
 I have a mouth.
 This is my mouth.
 I have a chin.
 This is my chin.
 I have two feet.
 These are my feet.
 I have two lips.
 These are my lips.
 I have many teeth.
 These are my teeth.
 I have two cheeks.
 These are my cheeks.
 I have two ears.
 These are my ears.

One hand	One tongue	One leg
Two hands	Two tongues	Two legs
One finger	One eye	One hair
Two fingers	Two eyes	Many hairs
One nose	One ear	One foot
Two noses	Two ears	Two feet
One mouth	One lip	One tooth
Two mouths	Two lips	Many teeth
One chin	One cheek	One face
Two chins	Two cheeks	Two faces

One arm Two arms

I have	my	one	two
face	many	1	2

THE FAMILY

Man
This is a man.

Boy
This is a boy.

Baby
This is a baby.



Woman
This is a woman.

Girl
This is a girl.

Family
This is a family.

The man is the father of the family.

The woman is the mother of the family.

The boy is a child.

The girl is a child.

The baby is a child.

The boy and the girl and the baby are the children.

The father, the mother, and the children are the family.

Two men.

Two women.

Two children.

A man is a person.

A woman is a person.

A child is a person.

Men, women, and children are people.

One man.

One woman.

One child.

Two men.

Two women.

Two children.

One boy.

One girl.

One baby.

Two boys.

Two girls.

Two babies.

family

father

mother

person

people

I have two eyes.

I see with my eyes.

I have two ears.

I hear with my ears.

The boy has two feet.

I walk with my feet.

I have two boys in my family.

I have three children in my family.

HAVING AND DOING

I have two eyes.

A man has two ears.

I have a nose.

A boy has a mouth.

A girl has a tongue.

A woman has two lips.

A man has many teeth.

I have four fingers.

A man has two feet.

A boy has two legs.

He runs with his feet.

I see with my eyes.

He hears with his ears.

I smell with my nose.

He eats with his mouth.

She tastes with her tongue.

She talks with her lips and
tongue.

He chews with his teeth.

I feel with my fingers.

He stands on his feet.

He walks with his feet and
legs.

I see the teacher.

He hears the teacher talk.

I take things with my
fingers.

I smell with my.....

I taste with my.....

I talk with my.....

and.....

I feel with my.....

I stand on my.....

I walk with my.....

and.....

I chew with my.....

I run with my.....

and.....

A man sees with his eyes.

A woman sees with her eyes.

A boy eats with his mouth.

A girl eats with her mouth.



THE SCHOOLROOM

This is a schoolroom. There are desks in a schoolroom. There are seats behind the desks. I sit on one of the seats and I put my book on one of the desks. The man behind me sits on one of the seats and puts his book on one of the desks.

The woman in front of me sits on one of the seats and puts her book on one of the desks.

The top of the room is the ceiling. The ceiling of the room is above our heads.

Our feet are on the floor of the room. We came in at the door. We go out at the door.

The windows are on the side of the room.

The schoolroom has four walls. On the walls of the room are the blackboards. The teacher writes on the blackboards.

She writes on the blackboards with chalk. We write on the blackboard with chalk. The chalk makes white letters on the blackboard.

We write on paper at our desks. We write with a pencil on the paper. The pencil makes black letters on the white paper.

sit	behind	top of the room
put	in front of	side of the room
write	I put	we write on paper
come	he puts	she writes on paper
makes	go out	makes letters

Learn to spell these words : —

schoolroom	ceiling	blackboards
desks	floor	chalk
seats	walls	paper
book	door	white
pencil	windows	black

The desks in the schoolroom are in rows. Can you count the rows of desks in the room? One, two, three, four, five, six. There are six rows of desks in the schoolroom. The men and women in the school sit in rows. There are six rows of people in the school.

This is the first row. The next row is the second row. The next is the third row. The next is the fourth row. The next is the fifth row. The next is the sixth row. The sixth row is the last row.

Can you count the desks in one row? One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight. There are eight desks in one row. There are eight people in one row in the schoolroom.

The teacher sits on a chair in front of us. She writes on a table.

row	people		can you count?			next	last
one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth		
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th		

SPELLING

schoolroom	blackboard	chalk	third
school	blackboards	make	3rd
room	letter	white	fourth
desk	letters	black	4th
desks	paper	under	fifth
seat	pencil	row	5th
seats	pencils	rows	sixth
book	there are	can	6th
books	behind	you	next
floor	sit	count	last
floors	put	people	chair
door	puts	five	table
doors	in front	six	wall
side	top	seven	walls
sides	above	eight	write
window	come	first	writes

Sit on the seats.

Write on the desk.

Seats behind the desk.

Desks in front of seats.

Come in at the door.

Go out at the door.

Ceiling above our heads.

Floor under our feet.

hand	chin	have	chew
hands	chins	man	chews
arm	eye	woman	feel
arms	eyes	boy	feels
hair	ear	girl	take
hairs	ears	has	takes
thumb	lip	on	thing
thumbs	lips	face	things
head	cheek	faces	stand
heads	cheeks	many	stands

IN THE SCHOOLROOM

Do you sit on a seat in the schoolroom, or on a chair?

I sit on a in the schoolroom.

Does the teacher sit on a seat, or on a chair?

The teacher sits on a

Do you write on a desk in the schoolroom, or on a table?

I write on a

Does the teacher write on a desk, or on a table?

The teacher writes on a

Where do you put your books in the schoolroom?

We put our books on the before us.

Do the men and women sit in rows in the schoolroom?

Yes, we all sit in rows.

Do you sit in the first row?

I am sitting in the row.

Do I?	I do.
Do you?	You do.
Does he?	He does.
Does she?	She does.

I sit in the first row.

I am sitting in the first row.

Where do I sit?

He sits in the first row.

He is sitting in the first row.

Where does he sit?

I am writing in my book.

The teacher is writing in his book.

What is the teacher writing?

He is writing our names.

He writes all our names in his book.

WHAT WE WEAR



A man wears a hat on his head. A woman wears a hat on her head. This boy is wearing a cap. The baby has a hood on its head. A man wears a coat. The coat is made of cloth. A man's coat has two sleeves. The sleeves are on the man's arms. There are pockets in the man's coat.

A woman wears a dress. Her dress is made of cloth. The dress is a waist and skirt. There are sleeves in the woman's waist. The woman's arms are in the sleeves of her waist. The skirt is below the waist. There are no pockets in the woman's skirt.

Men and women wear gloves on their hands.

hat cap bonnet hood dress sleeves pockets

man's coat

I wear a coat

woman's waist

he wears a coat

woman's skirt

she wears a waist

I am wearing a hat.

made of cloth

He is wearing a hat.

skirt below waist

Do you wear a hat in the schoolrom?

How many pockets are in your coat?

11 eleven

16 sixteen

12 twelve

17 seventeen

13 thirteen

18 eighteen

14 fourteen

19 nineteen

15 fifteen

20 twenty

CLOTHING

A man wears a coat, a vest, and a pair of trousers. His trousers are on his legs. The man's legs are in the legs of his trousers. He has pockets in his coat, pockets in his vest, and pockets in his trousers.

A man wears a shirt under his coat and vest. His shirt has a collar. The collar is around the man's neck. His shirt has sleeves, like his coat. His vest has no sleeves.

A boy wears a coat and trousers, like a man. A girl wears a waist and skirt, like a woman.

Coats, skirts, trousers, and dresses are called clothing. They are all made of cloth.

Men, women, and children wear shoes on their feet. Shoes are made of leather. The soles of shoes are made of heavy leather. They keep the feet dry.

Men wear socks on their feet. Women and children wear stockings.



cloth	vest and trousers	shoes	heavy
clothing	waist and skirt	soles	leather
one man	one woman	socks	dry
two men	two women	stockings	keep
wears	my vest	pair	pockets
shirt	his coat	wear	shoes
coat	sleeves	care	around
collar	dresses	called	feet
heavy	socks	keep	legs

MONEY

5 cents make a nickel.	5 dimes make a half-dollar.
2 nickels make a dime.	100 cents make a dollar.
10 cents make a dime.	10 dimes make a dollar.
25 cents make a quarter of a dollar.	4 quarters make a dollar.
5 nickels make 1 quarter.	2 quarters make a half-dollar.
50 cents make 1 half-dollar.	2 half-dollars make a dollar.
10 nickels make a half-dollar.	

A cent is sometimes called a penny.

The penny is made of copper.

The five-cent piece is made of nickel.

The dime is made of silver.

The quarter is made of silver.

Some of our money is made of paper.

¢ stands for cents — 5¢

\$ stands for dollars — \$5

cent	half-dollar	one cent
nickel	penny	two cents
dime	copper	one penny
quarter	silver	two pennies
dollar	sometimes	some

ten	twenty-five	fifty	one hundred
10	25	50	100

Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves.

How many pennies are worth a nickel?

How many nickels are worth a dime?

How many dimes are worth a dollar?

How many quarters are worth ten dimes?

A REVIEW

Do you wear a coat, or a waist?

I wear a.....

Does he wear a hat, or a cap?

He wears a.....

Is the woman wearing a hat, or a cap?

The woman is wearing a.....

Is she wearing a coat, or a dress?

She is wearing a.....

Do you have pockets in your coat?

Yes, I have four pockets in my coat.

Are there sleeves in your coat, or waist?

Yes, there are.....sleeves in my

Do you have a dollar in your pocket? Is it made of silver or paper?

It is made of.....

Do you have other money in your pocket? What is it made of?

My other money is made of.....

21 twenty-one

26 twenty-six

22 twenty-two

27 twenty-seven

23 twenty-three

28 twenty-eight

24 twenty-four

29 twenty-nine

25 twenty-five

30 thirty

What does a man wear on his head?

What is a woman's dress made of?

Where do I sit in the schoolroom?

What do men and women wear on their heads?

Who wear bonnets?

What may you see in a schoolroom?

ACTION

Put your hand on your head.

Put your finger on your nose.

Put your thumb on your chin.

Put your pencil in your mouth.

Put your hands on your ears.

Point to the windows in the schoolroom. Count them.

There are windows in this room.

Put your book on the teacher's table.

Walk to the door. Open the door. Close the door.

Walk to your seat. Sit.

Walk to the window. Open the window. Close the window. Sit.

The first row stand. Walk to the blackboard. Write your name on the blackboard. Sit.

The second row stand. Walk to the blackboard. Write your names on the blackboard. Sit.

The last row stand. Go to the blackboard. Write. Sit.

Raise your hands above your head. Down.

All take your pencils. Write your names in your books.

Put your pencils on your desks.

Put your hands up. Put your hands down.

SPELLING

do	pockets	heavy	penny
does	dress	soles	pennies
where	waist	dry	piece
all	skirt	keep	silver
yes	below	socks	some
sitting	gloves	stockings	money
wears	their	cent	put

SEEING AND DOING

I see with my eyes.

You see with your eyes.

He sees with his eyes.

She sees with her eyes.

A man sees with his eyes.

This is my hand.

These are my fingers.

That is your hand.

Those are your fingers.

That is his hand.

Those are his fingers.

That is her hand.

Those are her fingers.

A man has four fingers on his hand.

A woman has four fingers on her hand.

I put my book on my desk.

You put your book on your desk.

He puts his book on his desk.

She puts her book on her desk.

A man puts his book on his desk.

A woman puts her book on her desk.

SPELLING

wearing	down	cents	point
hat	trousers	dime	open
cap	shirt	dimes	close
bonnet	collar	quarter	stand
hood	like	quarters	its
coat	clothing	half	name
made	shoe	dollar	raise
cloth	shoes	dollars	count
sleeves	leather	sometimes	nickels
vest	nickel	walk	pair

TALKING

man	woman	I	you	we	this is
he	she	my	your	our	these are
his	her	me	yours	ours	that is

Do you see me? Yes we see you. You are the teacher.

Do you hear me? Yes, we hear you talking. You are talking English.

You were talking to us about our clothing.

Is he wearing a coat? Yes, he is wearing a black coat.

Does he have pockets in his coat? Yes, he has pockets in his coat.

Do you hear him talking? Yes, he is talking English.

Is there a woman in the room? Point to her. Is she wearing a coat? No, she is not wearing a coat. She is wearing a waist. Does she have pockets in her waist? I do not see any pockets. Is her waist black, like the man's coat? No, her waist is white.

Do you point with your thumb? No, I point with my first finger. I am pointing to the window.

I	you	he	she	we	English
my	your	his	her	our	about
me	you	him	her	us	no

I talk	you talk	he talks
I am talking	you are talking	he is talking

31 thirty-one	36 thirty-six
32 thirty-two	37 thirty-seven
33 thirty-three	38 thirty-eight
34 thirty-four	39 thirty-nine
35 thirty-five	40 forty



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Columbus came to America. He came in three small ships. He came from Spain. He was the first man to cross the ocean. He came in 1492.

The sailors were afraid to cross the ocean. They were afraid they would get lost. They thought they would never get back. They were afraid their ships would sink in the ocean.

But Columbus was not afraid. He was not afraid he would get lost. He thought he would get back. He sailed and sailed toward the west.

Columbus landed on an island. He saw the Indians. He saw the trees of the forest. He was the first white man to see America. Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492.

Columbus	trees	ships	to cross	get
America	forest	ocean	going	small

QUESTIONS

Did your teacher tell you about Columbus?

Yes, she told us that Columbus discovered America in 1492.

Did she tell you that Columbus was afraid to cross the ocean?

No, she told us that Columbus was not afraid to cross the ocean.

Did she tell you that the sailors were afraid to cross the ocean?

Yes, she told us that the sailors were afraid.

Did you ever hear of Christopher Columbus before?

Yes, we heard about him when we were children.

Did you come to America?

Yes, I came to America in 1492.

Were you afraid to cross the ocean?

No, I was not afraid.

Did you think you would never get back?

I did not want to go back.

Did you discover America?

No, many people had come to America before I came.

tell	hear	come	think	am	are
told	heard	came	thought	was	were
Spain	island	sailors	lost	know	
Indians	discovered	afraid	back	sink	

41 forty-one

46 forty-six

42 forty-two

47 forty-seven

43 forty-three

48 forty-eight

44 forty-four

49 forty-nine

45 forty-five

50 fifty

SPELLING

I	English	going	forest
you	about	would	discovered
he	talk	get	1492
she	talking	lost	tell
my	there	thought	told
your	Columbus	never	hear
her	America	back	heard
his	small	their	come
we	ships	sink	came
our	from	but	think
this	Spain	sailed	thought
these	cross	toward	am
that	ocean	west	was
those	sailors	landed	are
are	afraid	island	were
me	know	saw	address
him	where	Indians	work
us	they	trees	play

When did Columbus discover America?

How many years have passed since then?

Why were his sailors afraid?

How many ships did he have?

What more can you tell about him?

Why do we honor Columbus?

My name is

My address is

I work at.....

I came from.....

I came in.....



THE FAMILY

This is a family. The man and the woman are married. The man is the father of the children. The woman is the mother of the children. The man is the husband of the woman. The woman is the wife of the man.

The man and the woman are the parents of the boy and the girl. The boy and the girl are the children of the man and the woman. The boy is the son of the man and the woman. The girl is their daughter.

The boy is the brother of the girl. The girl is the sister of the boy.

The man's father and the woman's father are the grandfathers of the children. The man's mother and the woman's mother are the grandmothers of the children. The children have two grandfathers and two grandmothers. They have two parents and four grandparents.

The man and woman have also brothers and sisters.

The brothers of the man and of the woman are the uncles of these children. The sisters of the man and of the woman are the aunts of the children.

family	husband	brother	grandfather
father	wife	sister	grandmother
mother	married	son	parents
children	also	daughter	grandparents
uncle	man	woman	child
aunt	men	women	children

Have you any brothers?

Yes, I have *four* brothers.

Do your brothers live in this country?

do not my brothers live in *this country*

Are any of your brothers married?

Yes, *three* of my brothers are married.

Do they have good wives?

Yes, they have very good wives.

Do your married brothers have any children?

Yes, they have *four* children.

How many sons do they have?

They have *three* sons.

How many daughters do they have?

They have *two* daughters.

Do these children like their uncle?

Yes, they like me very well.

Have you any sisters?

Yes, I have *one* sisters.

Do your sisters live in this country?

not my sisters live in *this country*

Do they have any sons or daughters?

Yes...they have one sons and one daughters.

Does your mother live in this country?

Yes...my mother lives in this country.

Does your father live in this country?

Yes...my father lives in this country.

FOODS

bread	butter	milk	cheese
beef	pork	mutton	fish
potatoes	cabbage	beans	peas
apples	oranges	bananas	peaches
any	husband	wife	live
how many	husbands	wives	country

Beef, pork, and mutton are called meat. Meat is good to eat.

Potatoes, cabbage, beans, and peas are called vegetables. Vegetables are good to eat.

Apples, oranges, bananas, and peaches are called fruit. Fruit is good for us to eat.

Bread, butter, cheese, meat, vegetables, and fruit are called food. Food is what we eat.

bread	beef	potatoes	apples
butter	pork	cabbage	oranges
milk	mutton	beans	bananas
cheese	fish	peas	peaches
food	meat	vegetables	fruit

Bread is called food.

Bread and meat are called food.

COOKING

Bread is made from flour. It is baked in an oven.
Bread is good food.

Butter is made from milk. We eat butter on our bread.
Cheese is made from milk. We eat cheese with our bread
and butter. We drink milk.

We cook meat before we eat it. We fry beefsteak on
the stove. Sometimes we roast beef in the oven. Then it
is called roast beef. Sometimes we boil beef in water. It
is then called boiled beef. We put salt on our meat be-
fore we eat it.

We cook vegetables before we eat them. We boil vege-
tables in water. Sometimes we bake potatoes in the oven.
Sometimes we fry potatoes on the stove, as we fry beef-
steak. We put salt on vegetables before we eat them.

We drink water. We drink coffee and tea. We boil
coffee and tea in water.

We eat because we are hungry.

We drink because we are thirsty.

The woman bakes bread. We cook meat.

Bread is baked in an oven. Meat is cooked on a stove.

In how many ways may meat be cooked?

Where do potatoes grow?

Why do we put salt on our food?

How is boiling different from frying?

cook	stove	drink	hungry
fry	oven	water	thirsty
roast	sometimes	coffee	because
boil	then	tea	salt
stew	book	make	bake

JOINTS

This is my right hand. This is my left hand. My right hand is on my right arm. My left hand is on my left arm. I have four fingers and one thumb on my right hand and four fingers and one thumb on my left hand. I have eight fingers and two thumbs on both my hands.

My arm bends at the shoulder. My arm bends at the elbow. My arm bends at the wrist. My arm bends in three place. My fingers bend in three places.

This is my right foot. This is my left foot. My right foot is on my right leg. My left foot is on my left leg. I have five toes on my right foot, and five toes on my left foot. I have ten toes on both my feet.

My leg bends at the hips. My leg bends at the knee. My leg bends at the ankle. My leg bends in three places. My toes bend in three places.

My shoulder is called a joint. My elbow is called a joint. My knee is called a joint. I have three joints in each arm, three joints in each finger, three joints in each leg, and three joints in each toe.

When I move my arm I bend it at the three joints. When I close my hand I bend my fingers at the three joints.

When I walk I bend my legs at the three joints; I bend my toes at the three joints.

The joints in the fingers are called knuckles.

shoulder

hip

right

walk

elbow

knee

left

move

wrist

ankle

both

bend

places

knuckles

one foot

two feet

ACTION

Put your right hand on your right shoulder.
Put your left hand on your right elbow. *right*
Put your right hand on your left wrist. *mince*
Put your hands on your knees.
Bend your left arm at the elbow.
Bend your right arm at the wrist.
Close your right hand. Open it.
Bend your right leg at the ankle.
Bend your right arm at all three joints.
Put the first finger of your right hand on your left ear.
Put your hand above your head. How many joints did you bend?
I bent *ten* joints.
Put both hands on your hips. *action*
Pick up your pencil. What fingers do you use?
I used my *five* fingers and my *thumb*.
Do you write with your left hand? No, I write with my *left* hand.

WHERE

The woman's waist is above her skirt. *head*
The woman's skirt is below her waist. *delays*
The man's hat is on his head. *balls*
The man's gloves are in his pocket. *balls*
The ceiling of the room is over our heads. *ceiling*
The floor of the room is under our feet. *feet*
The seats of the room are behind the desks. *desks*
The desks of the room are before the seats. *seats*
My lips are outside of my teeth. *teeth*
My tongue is inside of my mouth. *mouth*

A man's forehead is above his eyes.

His cheeks are below his eyes.

A man's nose is between his two cheeks.

Put your book on your desk.

Put your book in your desk.

Put your book on the desk behind you.

Put your book on the desk before you.

Stand in front of your desk.

A man has two lips. The one above is called his upper lip. The one below is called his lower lip.

A man's eye has two lids; an upper lid and a lower lid.

Put your finger on your upper lip. Put your finger on your lower lip.

Put your finger on your upper eyelid. On your lower eyelid.

Put your book on the desk to the right of you. Put your book on the desk to the left of you.

above	on	over	before	outside of
below	in	under	behind	inside of
	between		upper	lip
	in front of		lower	lid
	10 ten		60 sixty	
	20 twenty		70 seventy	
	30 thirty		80 eighty	
	40 forty		90 ninety	
	50 fifty		100 one hundred	

How many are ten and twenty?

If I make 30 dollars to-day and spend 20 dollars, how much will I have left to take home?

A boy has a quarter of a dollar and his sister has a dime; how much do both together have?

DAY AND NIGHT

When the sun shines it is day. The sun makes the day light. The sun makes the day warm. When the sun does not shine it is night. The night is dark and cold.

We go to work in the day. We go to sleep at night.

When the sun rises it is morning.

When the sun goes down it is evening.

When the sun is above our heads it is noon.

The sun rises in the east. The sun sets in the west.

If you stand with your right hand toward the east and your left hand toward the west, before you will be north and behind you will be south.

North, south, east, and west are called directions.

Point toward the east. Point toward the north. Point toward the south. Point toward the west.

What direction do you go when you go home? I go when I go home.

On what side of the schoolroom are the windows? The windows are on the side of the schoolroom.

On what side of the schoolroom is the door? The door is on the side of the schoolroom.

sun	day	light	warm	go to work
shines	night	dark	cold	go to sleep

morning	rises	east	toward
noon	goes down	west	direction
evening	sets	north	south
moon	daylight	sunset	sunrise
stars	starlight	moonlight	afternoon
darkness	dawn	sunlight	north
east	south	west	north-east



WASHING

This woman is washing clothes. She washes them in a tub. There is water in the tub. The tub sits on a bench. There is a washboard in the tub. The woman rubs soap on the clothes, and then rubs the clothes on the washboard. She makes the clothes clean.

The woman wrings the clothes. She wrings them to get the water out of them. Sometimes she wrings them with her hands. Sometimes she wrings them with a wringer. She puts the wringer on the side of the tub.

Then the woman hangs the clothes up to dry. She hangs them on a clothes line. She fastens them on the line with clothes-pins. You can see the clothes hanging on the line. The sun makes the clothes dry. The wind makes the clothes dry. Clean clothes are good for us to wear.

What is this woman doing? What is she washing the clothes in? What is the tub sitting on? What does the woman rub on the clothes? What does she rub the clothes on? Why does the woman wring the clothes?

wash	cloth	tub	rub
washes	clothes	washboard	wrings
is washing	clothing	bench	hangs

MEALS

We eat breakfast in the morning.

We have eggs for breakfast.

Bread and butter are good for breakfast.

Fruit is good for breakfast.

We drink coffee for breakfast.

The children drink milk for breakfast.

We eat dinner at noon.

Roast beef is good for dinner.

Vegetables are good for dinner.

We drink coffee for dinner.

The children drink milk for dinner.

We eat supper at night.

Bread and cheese are good for supper.

Vegetables are good for supper.

Fruit is good for supper.

The children drink milk for supper.

Breakfast in the morning, dinner at noon, supper at night.

Breakfast is a meal. Dinner is a meal. Supper is a meal. We eat three meals a day.

Coffee and tea are not good for children to drink. The time between morning and noon is called forenoon. The time between noon and evening is called afternoon.

morning	breakfast	meals	bread
noon	dinner	eggs	cheese
night	supper	milk	fruit

DAYS OF THE WEEK

There are seven days in a week. Sunday is the 1st day of the week; Monday is the 2nd day; Tuesday is the 3rd day; Wednesday is the 4th day; Thursday is the 5th day; Friday is the 6th day; Saturday is the 7th day.

Saturday is the last day of the week.

Sunday is a rest day. We go to church on Sunday. The other six days are work days. We go to work on those days.

There are twenty-four hours in a day. We work eight hours. We rest eight hours. We sleep eight hours.

24 hours make 1 day.

7 days make 1 week.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
week	rest	church	hours

*Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.*

SPELLING

behind	rises	soap	week
before	morning	clean	Sunday
outside	down	wrings	Monday
inside	sits	wringer	Tuesday
forehead	evening	hangs	Wednesday
between	noon	clothes line	Thursday
in front of	east	fastens	Friday
upper	toward	clothes pins	Saturday
lower	west	can	rest



VEGETABLES

turnips	beets	carrots	onions
lettuce	celery	cucumbers	pumpkins
tomatoes	rhubarb	radishes	potatoes

Turnips, beets, carrots, onions, radishes, lettuce, and celery are vegetables. Vegetables grow in the garden.

We eat the root of the turnip. We eat the root of the beet. We eat the roots of carrots, onions, and radishes. We boil the roots of these vegetables. We make vegetable soup.

We eat the leaves of cabbage. We eat the leaves of lettuce, celery, and rhubarb.

Beans and peas grow on vines. We eat the seeds of beans and peas. The seeds grow in pods.

Tomatoes, cucumbers, and pumpkins grow on vines. We eat the fruit of these vegetables.

Beets are red. Tomatoes and radishes are red. Carrots and pumpkins are yellow. Onions and celery are white. Lettuce and cucumbers are green.

Red and white and green and yellow and black are called colors.

What vegetables do you like best?

What colors do you like best?

COLORS

What color is your coat? My coat is.....

What color is the woman's waist? The woman's waist is.....

What color is an orange? An orange is.....

What color are tomatoes? Tomatoes are

What color are the leaves on the trees? The leaves on the trees are.....

turnips	celery	radishes	soup
beets	cucumbers	vegetables	leaf
carrots	pumpkins	grow	beans
onions	tomatoes	garden	peas
lettuce	rhubarb	root	seeds
red	yellow	green	color

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Do you eat meat for breakfast?

No, we eat.....for breakfast.

Do you eat breakfast at noon?

No, we eat breakfast.....

We eat.....at noon.

What meal do you eat at night?

We eat.....at night.

Do we eat the leaves of turnips?

No, we eat the.....of turnips.

Do we eat the roots of cabbages?

No, we eat the.....of cabbages.

What do we grow in the garden?

How do the seeds of beans and peas grow?

The seeds of beans and peas grow in.....

How many days make a week?

There are.....days in a week.

Do you work every day of the week?

No, we rest on.....

How many hours are there in a day?

There are.....hours in a day.

How many hours do you work each day?

I work.....hours each day.

Name all the vegetables you know.

Name all the colors you know.

one and one are two

one plus one equals two

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

two and one are three

two plus one equals three

$$2 + 1 = 3$$

three and one are four

three plus one equals four

$$3 + 1 = 4$$

SPELLING

and	talk	row	father	eat
hand	walk	grow	mother	meat
stand	chalk	know	another	foot
book	hair	door	good	root
cook	chair	floor	food	right
lips	head	make	write	light
ships	bread	bake	white	might
mouth	tree	cloth	man	wife
south	three	clothing	woman	wives
day	week	meal	hour	room

NURSERY RIMES

American people teach these rimes to their babies :

I

Pat a cake, pat a cake, baker man,
Make a cake as fast as you can,
Roll it and pick it and mark it with B,
And throw it in the oven for baby and me.

2

This little pig went to market,
This little pig stayed at home ;
This little pig had roast beef,
This little pig had none ;
This little pig said "Wee, wee,
I can't find my way home."

3

Rock-a-bye baby, on the tree top,
When the wind blows the cradle will rock ;
When the bough breaks the cradle will fall
And down will come baby, cradle, and all.

4

Bye, baby Bunting !
Daddy's gone a hunting,
To get a little rabbit skin,
To wrap his baby Bunting in.

5

Great A, little a,
Bouncing B,
The cat's in the cupboard
And she can't see.

SEWING

This woman is sewing. She is sewing with a needle and thread. She puts the thread through the eye of the needle. The eye of the needle is a hole. The other end of the needle is sharp. It is called the point of the needle.



The woman is making a dress for her little girl. She cuts out the dress from a piece of cloth. She cuts the cloth with her scissors. She puts the parts of the dress together. She pushes the needle through the two pieces of cloth. The woman has a thimble on her finger. She pushes the needle with the thimble. She pulls the thread through the cloth. The thread holds the pieces of cloth together. The woman makes a good dress.

Sometimes the woman sews with a sewing-machine. The needle is in the sewing-machine. The eye of the needle is near the point of the needle. The thread is on a spool. The spool of thread is on the sewing-machine. The woman puts the thread through the eye of the needle. She puts her feet on the pedals of the machine. She makes the machine go very fast.

The woman is making a..... She is making the dress for..... She cuts the cloth with her

DISHES

table	plates	cup and saucer
knife and fork	spoons	glasses
coffee pot	milk pitcher	sugar bowl
bowl	salt shaker	cream pitcher

We eat our meals at a table. There is a white tablecloth on the table. There are dishes on the table. Plates, cups, and saucers, bowls, glasses, and pitchers are called dishes.

We eat meat and potatoes from our plates. We cut the meat with knives. We raise the food to our mouths with a fork. We shake salt on our food from salt-shakers. We eat soup from bowls. We eat soup with a spoon.

Coffee is made in a coffee-pot. We drink coffee from a cup. We set the cup in a saucer. We put sugar and cream in the coffee. The sugar is in the sugar bowl. The cream is in the cream pitcher. We stir our coffee with a spoon.



The woman sews with a needle and thread.
 The woman is sewing with a needle and thread.
 The woman makes a dress for her little girl.
 The woman is making a dress for her little girl.

sewing	eye	cut out	machine
needle	point	scissors	pedals
thread	hole	pushes	through
thimble	sharp	pulls	holds

The milk is in a pitcher. The children drink milk from glasses. We pour the milk from the pitcher into the glasses.

dishes	tablecloth	cut	shaker
plates	knife	raise	pot
cups	fork	shake	pitcher
saucers	spoon	stir	sugar

knife and fork	sugar and cream	a cup of coffee
cup and saucer	on the table	a glass of milk

We sit in the sitting room.
 We set the cups in the saucers.

turnips	pod	pulls	sugar
beets	vines	holds	cream
carrots	red	near	tablecloth
onions	yellow	pedals	cut
lettuce	green	fast	raise
celery	color	very	shake
cucumbers	sewing	dishes	stir
pumpkins	needle	plates	pour
tomatoes	thread	cup	into
rhubarb	through	saucer	house

THE HOUSE

There are rooms in our house. We cook in the kitchen. There is a stove in the kitchen. There are pots and kettles on the stove. Pots and kettles are called cooking utensils. We cook our food in the pots and kettles. There is a sink in the kitchen. We wash the dishes at the sink. We keep the dishes clean.

We sleep in the bedroom. There is a bed in the bedroom. There are clean sheets on the bed. There are quilts and blankets on the bed. We have pillows for our heads. There are clean pillow-cases on the pillows. Sheets and quilts and pillow-cases are called bed clothing. We keep all the bed clothing clean.

We sit in the sitting room. There is a table in the sitting room. There are rocking chairs and books there. There is a carpet on the floor. There is wall paper on the walls. There are white curtains at the windows.

We keep all the floors clean.

SPELLING

house	table	bed	keep
rooms	bed	sheets	sleep
doors	chairs	quilts	wash
floor	stools	pillows	clean
window	cook	clothing	white
kitchen	cooking	rocking	milk
bedroom	utensils	stove	sugar
sitting room	dishes	sink	cream
carpet	knives	kettles	food
curtain	forks	hooks	bowl
wall	spoons	pots	saucer
ceiling	cups	pans	pitcher

THE MONTHS

There are twelve months in a year: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

September, October, and November are the autumn months. The leaves turn brown and fall from the trees. We gather the vegetables from the garden and put them in the basement. There is frost on the ground in the mornings. It is getting cold. It is the fall of the year.

December, January, and February are the winter months. The ground is covered with snow and ice. We wear overcoats when we go out, and have fire in the house to keep us warm. It is very cold.

March, April, and May are the spring months. The snow and ice melt and go away. The grass begins to grow and the leaves come out on the trees. We plant our vegetables in the garden. It is getting warm.

June, July, and August are the summer months. The leaves are on all the trees. The vegetables are growing in the garden. The flowers are growing in the park. It is very warm.

Winter, spring, summer, and autumn are the four seasons of the year.

September	December	March	June
October	January	April	July
November	February	May	August
months	gather	autumn	cold
year	basement	winter	warm
brown	frost	spring	covered
ice	fire	begins	seasons



THE GROCERY

We buy food at the grocery store. The man who keeps the grocery is called a grocer. The things we buy from the grocer are called groceries. The grocer sells eggs by the dozen. We buy oranges and bananas by the dozen.

12 things make a dozen.

6 things make half a dozen.

We buy potatoes by the peck, or by the bushel. The grocer sells apples by the peck, or by the bushel.

4 pecks make a bushel.

2 pecks make a half bushel.

We buy sugar by the pound. The grocer weighs the sugar on his scales. We buy butter by the pound. We buy cheese by the pound.

Tell what we buy at the grocery.

Tell what we raise in the garden.

Coffee costs 20¢ a pound.

Tea costs 60¢ a pound.

16 ounces make a pound.

8 ounces make a half pound.

The grocer counts the eggs in dozens. He measures the potatoes in peck measures. He weighs the sugar on the scales.

We buy.....from the grocery. The grocer sells eggs by the..... .things make a dozen. The grocer sells apples by the.....or by the..... . pecks make a bushel? We buy sugar by the..... ounces make a pound. The grocer weighs sugar on his.....

grocer	counts	dozens	scales
grocery	measures	pecks	half
groceries	weighs	bushels	costs

THE MEAT MARKET

We buy meat from the butcher. The butcher keeps a meat market. He sells meat by the pound. He weighs it on his scales. He keeps the meat in a large ice-box. The ice keeps the meat cool and fresh.

The butcher cuts the meat with a large knife. When there are bones in the meat he cuts them with a saw. Sometimes he cuts them with a cleaver.

The meat shop should be kept very clean. The meat-block should be scraped every day. The floors of the shop should be kept clean. The ice-box should be clean and there should be no flies in it. Do not buy meat from a dirty shop.



Beef is meat from cattle. Pork is meat from hogs. Mutton is meat from sheep. Sausage is meat which has been ground in a sausage grinder.

butcher	cool
saw	shop
fresh	cleaver
cattle	market

clean	hogs	ice-box	bones
block	scraped	sheep	sausage

The butcher keeps his shop very clean.

The meat shop should be kept very clean.

The butcher grinds meat into sausage.

Sausage is meat which has been ground.

THE BOOK

This is my book. I learn to read in my book. The outside of my book is called the cover. The cover is made of cloth. The leaves of my book are made of paper. Each leaf has two pages. The pages of the book are all numbered. I turn the leaves of the book and I read the lessons on the pages. Open your book. Close your book.

The lessons of the book are printed in words. The words are printed in lines across the page. We begin to read at the left-hand side of the page and read toward the right-hand side. When we have read a line we come back and begin at the left again.

The words of the book are made up of letters. Some of the letters are large and some of them are small. The large letters are called capital letters. Some of the words are small and some of them are large. Some words have many letters and some have few letters. Some words have only one letter.

cover	leaves	printed	lines	capital
pages	lessons	words	across	few

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

How many rooms are there in your house?

There are.....rooms in our house.

Do you sit in the kitchen?

No, we sit in the..... We.....
in the kitchen.

Do you eat meat with a knife?

No, we cut meat with a knife. We raise it to our mouths
with a.....

Do you eat potatoes with a knife?

No, we eat potatoes with a fork.

Do you eat soup with a fork?

No, we eat soup with a.....

Do you buy meat at the grocery store?

No, we buy.....at the grocery store. We buy
meat at the.....

Can you buy a dozen of meat?

No, the butcher sells meat by the.....

THE ICEMAN

The iceman sells us ice. He sells ice by the pound. He weighs the ice on his scales. He carries it with a pair of tongs.



He puts the ice in our ice-box. We put our meat, our milk, our butter, and our vegetables in the ice-box. The ice keeps them cool and fresh.

If milk is not put on the ice, it will sour. It will not be good to drink. It will make the baby sick. Sour milk will make the children sick. Sour milk is not good for any one.

If meat is not put on the ice, it will spoil. Spoiled meat is not good for us to eat. It will make us sick.

If vegetables and fruits are not put on the ice, they will rot. Rotten vegetables are not good for us to eat.

Ice is frozen water. Sometimes ice is cut from the river or lake in winter. Sometimes it is frozen in the ice-factory.

The iceman sells us..... We put the ice in the We put.....and.....on the ice. Ice comes from.....

iceman	cool	spoil	frozen
tongs	fresh	rot	river
ice-box	sour	rotten	lake

Sour milk is not good.
 Spoiled meat is not good.
 Rotten fruit is not good.
 Good milk is sweet milk.
 Bad milk is sour milk.
 Good meat is fresh meat.
 Bad meat is spoiled meat.

Does the grocer measure the eggs?
 No, he the eggs.

SPELLING

twelve	basement	dozen	cleaver
months	frost	half	block
year	winter	peck	scraped
January	covered	bushel	flies
February	snow	pound	dirty
March	ice	sugar	cattle
April	overcoats	weighs	hogs
May	fire	scales	sheep
June	spring	costs	sausage
July	melt	ounces	shop
August	away	counts	ice-man
September	grass	measures	pair
October	begins	ice-factory	tongs
November	summer	butcher	box
December.	flowers	market	sour
autumn	parks	ice-box	spoil
turn	seasons	cuts	rotten
brown	grocer	knife	frozen
fall	grocery	bones	river
gather	groceries	saw	sausage

THE PILGRIMS

The Pilgrims came to America in 1620. Their home was in England, but they had gone to live in Holland. They wanted religious liberty, so they came to America. They came in one ship. Their ship was called the *Mayflower*. They brought their wives and children with them.

The Pilgrims landed at Cape Cod. It was winter and the ground was covered with snow. The wind was very cold. The men looked for a good place to build their houses. They hunted all around. They walked through the forest in the snow. They rowed their boats along the shore.

They found a good place and called it Plymouth. They cut down the trees and built log houses. The Pilgrims worked very hard. They worked in the cold and rain. Many of them were sick. Many of them died. But those who lived did not go back. They stayed in America.

The Pilgrims planted corn and vegetables. They had a good crop and they wanted to give thanks to God. They shot wild turkeys. They baked pumpkin pies. They invited the Indians. The Indians brought five deer. They had a big feast. It was a good Thanksgiving dinner.

Pilgrims	home	hunted	Plymouth
England	wanted	around	stayed
Holland	wind	rowed	turkeys
Cape Cod	looked	boats	pumpkin

religious liberty	many sick
the <i>Mayflower</i>	many died
good crop	baked pumpkin pies
give thanks to God	invited the Indians

THE MILKMAN

The milkman brings milk to our house. He brings the milk in bottles. The bottles are closed with paper stoppers.

The large bottles hold a quart of milk. The small bottles hold a pint. A pint is just half as much as a quart. There are also smaller bottles which hold only half a pint.

2 pints make a quart.

4 quarts make a gallon.



The mouth of the bottle should be carefully washed, so that no dirt will get into the milk. Dirt will make the milk sour. The milk will not be good to drink. The milk should then be put on the ice. It must be kept fresh and good for the children.

The thick part on the top is called the cream. We can put that in our coffee. But the children should be given some of it, for it is good for them to drink.

The milkman hauls his milk in a wagon. He has an ice-box in his wagon, and keeps the milk cool and sweet.

milkman	pint	carefully	should
milk bottle	quart	stopper	some
milk wagon	gallon	cream	sweet

Sweet milk is good.

Sour milk is not good.

Clean milk is good.

Dirty milk is not good.

BAKING

This woman is baking bread. She mixes flour and water in a large pan. Flour and water make dough. She then puts in the yeast and a little salt. Then she sets the dough



in a warm place. The yeast makes the dough rise. The yeast makes the bread light. Heavy bread is not good. Bread dough is white.

When the bread has risen the woman works it well with her hands. She is kneading the dough. Then she makes it into loaves. She puts each loaf in a pan and puts it in the oven. The oven must be hot. The heat of the oven makes the bread rise more. The woman bakes the bread until it is dark brown.

Sometimes the woman bakes cakes and cookies for the children. Cakes and cookies are sweet. Sometimes she bakes pies. She makes an upper crust and an under crust of pie dough. She puts fruit between the two crusts. If she puts apples in her pie, she bakes an apple pie. If she puts peaches between the crusts, she bakes a peach pie.

FRUITS

Apples are the fruit of the apple tree. The seeds of the tree are inside of the apple. There are many seeds inside of the apple. They are in little pods. The apple protects the seeds. If you plant apple seeds you may grow apple trees.

Peaches are the fruit of the peach tree. The seed of the tree is inside of the peach. There is only one seed in each peach. The peach protects the seed. If you plant a peach seed you may grow a peach tree.

Apples, peaches, pears, plums, and cherries are called fruit. They all grow on trees, and have seeds inside of the fruit. Fruit is good for us to eat.

Grapes are good fruit. They grow on vines. Grape vines climb up on posts or fences to keep the grapes off the ground. Grapes grow in bunches. There are many grapes in a bunch. There are many seeds inside each grape.

Some fruits do not grow in this country. Oranges grow on trees in the South. Bananas grow on trees where it is very warm. Dates grow on large trees in hot countries.

Berries are good fruit. Strawberries grow on low vines. There are many little seeds in a strawberry. Raspberries and blackberries grow on bushes.

Where are the seeds of the apple tree? How many seeds in a peach? Do oranges have seeds? How do grapes grow? What color is a strawberry? What color is a cherry? What color is a pear?

each	cherry	berry	pear
peach	cherries	berries	plum
trees	posts	climb	bushes
vines	fences	bunches	inside

COUNTING

Count your fingers. How many fingers have you on both hands?

I have.....fingers on both hands.

Count the nails on your fingers. How many nails have you on both hands?

I have.....nails on both hands.

Count the joints in your arms. How many joints have you in both arms?

I have.....joints in both arms.

Count your knuckles. How many knuckles have you on one hand?

I have.....knuckles on one hand.

How many knuckles on both hands?

I have.....knuckles on both hands.

Count the buttons on your coat. How many buttons have you on your coat?

I have.....buttons on my coat.

Count the men in this room. How many men are in the room?

There are.....men in this room.

Count the women in this room. How many women are there?

There are.....women in the room.

Count the boys in the room. How many boys are there?

There are.....boys in the room.

Count the desks in the room. How many desks are in the room?

There are.....desks in the room.

Count the chairs in the room. How many chairs are there?

THE DOCTOR

The doctor takes care of sick people. He knows when you are sick and why you are sick. The doctor knows what you should do to get well. He gives you some medicine. He tells you when to take the medicine. He tells you what you should eat and what you should not eat.

The doctor takes care of the baby. He knows when the baby is sick. He knows what the baby should eat. He knows how to take care of a baby. The doctor is a good friend.

When the doctor gives you medicine he is called a physician. When you get sick you should see a physician. You should do what he tells you. You should take his medicine. He knows best.

If you break your arm the doctor will have to set it. If you crush your hand the doctor may have to cut off one of your fingers. When the doctor sets your arm or cuts off your finger he is called a surgeon.

SPELLING

milkman	looked	wild	pear
bottle	hunted	invited	plum
wagon	around	deer	vines
pint	rowed	Thanksgiving	posts
quart	boats	bake	fences
gallon	religious	cake	bushes
carefully	liberty	cookies	climb
stopper	<i>Mayflower</i>	rises	bunches
should	log	pan	doctor
some	back	dough	physician
sweet	died	yeast	surgeon

Pilgrims	crop	kneading	medicine
England	thanks	loaf	friend
Holland	God	loaves	crush
Cape Cod	big	crust	break
home	feast	cherries	when
wanted	shot	each	why
wind	turkeys	berries	Dr.

FILL THE BLANKS WITH *IS* OR *ARE*

The window.....on the side of the room.

The windows.....on the side of the room.

The woman.....the mother of the boy and girl.

The man and the woman.....the parents of the boy and girl.

Bread.....good for men and women to eat.

Bread and cheese.....good for men and women to eat.

This woman.....sewing with a needle and thread.

These women.....sewing with needles and thread.

An apple.....the fruit of an apple tree.

Apples.....the fruit of apple trees.

The doctor.....called a physician and surgeon.

Doctors.....called physicians and surgeons.

A berry.....the fruit of a vine.

Berries.....the fruit of vines.

The blackboard.....on the wall of the room.

The blackboards.....on the walls of the room.

Breakfast.....a meal.

Breakfast and dinner.....meals.

The boy.....a child.

The boy and the girl.....children.

THE POSTMAN

The postman brought me a letter. It had my name and address written on the envelope. That is how the postman knew where to bring it. It also had a two-cent stamp on the envelope. The stamp was on the outside of the envelope. The letter was on the inside of the envelope. The postman brings our letters and papers to the house. He gets them from the



post office. He carries a great many letters in his mail bag.

The postman wears a gray cap, a gray coat and gray trousers. This is called the postman's uniform. We can always know who he is. He goes to all the houses on our street. He gives letters and papers to every one. Sometimes he blows a whistle, and the people come out to get their mail.

The postman is paid by the United States Government.

United States Government.

Letter on the inside.

Stamp on the outside.

postman	envelope	post office	every one
milkman	stamp	mail bag	paid
iceman	uniform	whistle	always

LETTERS

I wrote a letter to my brother. I wrote his name and address on the envelope. I put a two-cent stamp on the envelope. I dropped the letter into the mail box on the corner. The postman opened the box and took the letter to the post office. It was then put on a railroad train and carried to the town where my brother lives. The postman read the address and took the letter to my brother. The two cents for the stamp is paid to the United States Government.

I sent money to my mother in the old country. I bought a money order at the post office. I put the money order in an envelope, with a letter to my mother. I wrote her name and address on the outside of the envelope. I then put a five-cent stamp on the envelope and dropped the letter in the mail box. The letter and money order were taken to my mother in Europe.

America	new country	two-cent stamp	town
Europe	old country	five-cent stamp	money order
corner	railroad train	mail box	mail bag

I take the letter to my brother to-day.

I took the letter to my brother yesterday.

The letter was taken by the postman.

The postman knows where I live.

The postman knew where to take the letter when he read the address.

I write letters to my mother.

I wrote a letter to my mother yesterday.

The postman brings me a letter to-day.

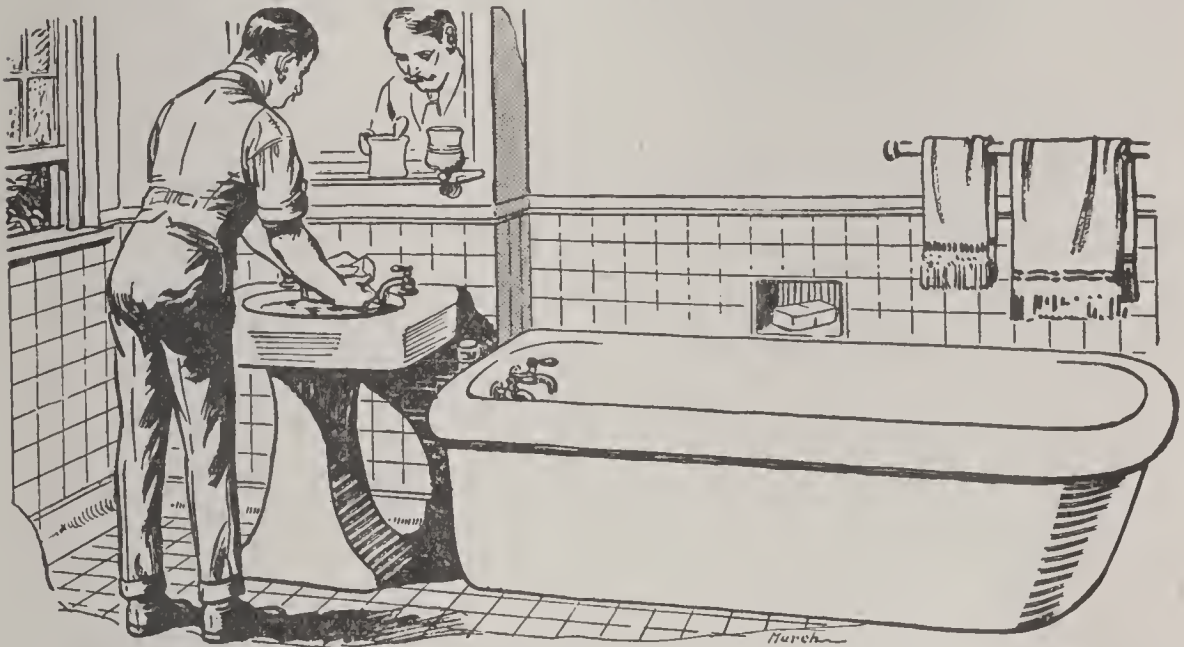
In some places the postman is called mailman.

U. S. stands for United States.

THE BATHROOM

This is our bathroom. The floor is made of white tile. It can be kept very clean. The walls are painted white. They can be washed and kept clean. The washbasin is made of porcelain. It can be washed easily and kept clean. The bathtub is made of porcelain, and is kept clean. We keep every thing about the bathroom perfectly clean.

When I come home from work in the evening I always take a bath. I turn the warm water into the bathtub. I wash myself with warm water and soap. I wash my



hands with a brush. I wash my body with a cloth. I dry myself with a towel. I put on clean clothing. Then I can sit down with my family.

The children take a bath every day. They play out on the ground. They get their hands dirty. They get their faces dirty. They get their bodies dirty. They must be kept clean. Bathing helps keep them well.

bathtub	bathing	porcelain	towel
bathroom	washbasin	brush	body

THE DRY GOODS STORE

I go to the dry goods store. I buy a shirt and a pair of trousers for myself. I buy six yards of cloth to make a dress for my wife. The storekeeper measures the cloth with a yardstick. I buy stockings for the children. The storekeeper wraps them up in a bundle and I carry them home to my family.

There are many other things in the dry goods store which my family need. There are sheets for the beds and pillow-cases for the pillows. There are tablecloths for the dining table and towels for the bathroom. There are shirts for the boys, dresses for the girls, and underclothing for us all.

What do you buy at a dry goods store? Does the storekeeper weigh the cloth or measure it? What do you buy at a grocery store? Does the grocer need a yardstick, or scales? What do you buy at the meat market?

dry goods	inches	keep	bundle
underclothing	feet	keeper	need
dining table	yards	wrap	store

How much did you pay for your gloves?

My gloves cost me one dollar and a half (\$1.50).

How much did your hat cost?

I paid three dollars (\$3) for my hat.

How much did your tie cost?

My tie cost me a quarter (25¢).

When dollars and cents are written together, the cents are written after the dollars with a point between them; one dollar and thirty-seven cents are written \$1.37.

MEASURING

This is a foot rule. The marks on the rule show the inches. There are 12 inches on this rule. Measure your desk. It is....inches long. Measure it the other way. It is....inches wide. How thick is your desk? It is.... inch thick.

Measure your book. It is....inches long and....inches wide. How wide is your hand? It is....inches wide.

Measure the door of the room. It is.....feet and.....inches high. How high is the table? It is..... feet and.....inches high. The door is higher than the table.

Measure the top of the table. The table is longer than a desk and wider than a desk.

Measure a boy. The boy is....feet and....inches tall. Measure a man. The man is....feet and....inches tall. A man is taller than a boy. A tree is taller than a man.

This is a yardstick. The yardstick is three feet long. It is thirty-six inches long. Cloth is sold by the yard. Measure the blackboard. The blackboard is....yards and.... inches long.

How high is the blackboard? It is....yards and.... inches high. How long is the schoolroom? It is....feet and....inches long. How wide is the room? It is.... feet and....inches wide.

rule	other	long	longer	tall
marks	way	wide	wider	taller

12 inches = 1 foot

3 feet = 1 yard

$5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet = 1 rod

IRONING

This woman is ironing. The clothes have been washed and dried. They are rough and full of wrinkles. The woman sprinkles water on the clothes to make them damp. She puts the iron on the stove to make it hot. She rubs



the hot iron over the damp clothes. Now they are smooth and soft. They will be nice to wear. Some irons are heated by electricity.

MENDING

The woman is mending clothes. She is mending a boy's coat. The boy was playing and tore a hole in his coat. The woman is sewing on a patch where the coat was torn. The woman has other mending to do. She has to sew buttons on the man's clothing. She has to mend stockings for the family. Mending stockings is called darning.

washing	ironing	rough	soft
cooking	mending	wrinkles	heated
baking	darning	sprinkles	tore
sewing	electricity	smooth	patch

SPELLING

postman	paid	easily	rough
brought	United	perfectly	wrinkles
written	States	work	full
envelope	government	soap	sprinkles
knew	dropped	brush	damp
stamp	corner	body	hot
outside	took	bath	smooth
papers	railroad	bathing	soft
post office	train	goods	nice
carries	town	yards	heated
bag	order	wraps	electricity
gray	taken	bundle	mending
uniform	Europe	inches	tore
always	bathroom	need	torn
street	tile	underclothing	patch
gives	painted	iron	buttons
blows	washbasin	ironing	darning
whistle	porcelain	dried	tear

I tear a piece of paper.

The boy tore his coat.

The woman is sewing on a patch where the coat was torn.

The heat of the stove makes the iron hot.

Some irons are heated by electricity.

The wind and the sun will dry the clothes.

The clothes have been dried in the sun.

Who tore my coat?

Who washed the man's clothes?

Where were they dried?

Who ironed them?

THE STREET CLEANER



The street cleaner sweeps the street. He has a broom and a shovel. He has a little cart. He sweeps the dirt from the streets and shovels it into his cart. Then he carts the dirt away.

The street cleaner keeps the streets clean. The dirt does

not blow in our faces. The dirt does not make us sick. The city pays the street cleaner.

THE BLACKSMITH

The blacksmith shoes horses. He has a forge in his shop. He also has an anvil and many hammers. He makes a fire in his forge. He blows the fire with his bellows. He puts the iron horseshoe in the fire and blows till the iron is red hot. He puts the shoe on the anvil and beats it with his hammer into the shape he wants it.

A horse's foot is called a hoof. A man's shoe is made of leather. A horse's shoe is made of iron.

The blacksmith puts tires on wagon wheels, makes chains and many other things with iron. He always works with the iron when it is hot.

Hammers and tongs and anvils are called the blacksmith's tools.

blacksmith	bellows	tires
forge	blows	wheels
anvil	fastens	chains
hammers	nails	hoof

THE TAILOR

The tailor makes clothing for men. He makes coats, vests, pants, and overcoats. Pants are the same as trousers. Sometimes they are called pantaloons. A coat, a vest, and a pair of pants is called a suit of clothes. The tailor buys the cloth in large rolls. He measures the man to see how broad his shoulders are, how long his arms are, how long his legs are. He does this to see how large a suit to make. He cuts the suit from the cloth with a pair of shears.

The tailor sews the cloth with a needle and thread. He sits on a table with his legs crossed under him. Sometimes he sews the cloth with a sewing machine. He sews on the buttons with his needle and thread. He makes button holes with his needle.

The tailor has a large iron. He heats the iron and presses the clothing with it. The tailor's iron has a large handle like the neck of a goose. It is sometimes called a "tailor's goose."

A dressmaker makes dresses for women. She cuts out the dresses and sews them on a sewing machine.

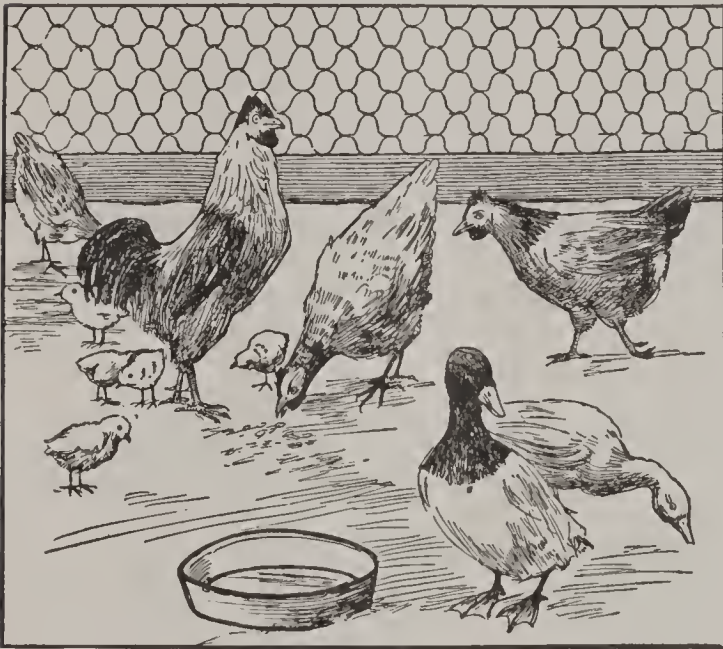
A milliner makes hats for women. She sews ribbons and cloth on the hats.

shears	crossed	neck of a goose
hear	button holes	tailor's goose

A stitch in time saves nine.

POULTRY

Hens lay eggs. Eggs are good food. Sometimes we boil eggs in water. Sometimes we fry them in a frying pan. The hard part of the egg is called the shell. Hens are sometimes called chickens. The male chicken is called a rooster. Sometimes he is called a cock. Roosters crow in the morning. Hens set on eggs and hatch little chicks.



Ducks lay eggs. Duck's eggs are also good to eat. The male duck is called a drake. Little ducks are called ducklings. Ducks do not crow. They only say "quack! quack!" Chickens say "cackle! cackle!" Ducks have web feet and can swim in the water.

Chickens cannot swim but they can scratch in the ground.

Geese lay eggs. A goose-egg is very large. A male goose is called a gander. A little goose is called a gosling. Geese can swim like ducks. Geese can also fly like chickens.

Chickens and ducks and geese and turkeys are called poultry.

They are also called fowls. The flesh of fowls is good meat.

duck	goose	duckling	geese
drake	gander	gosling	poultry

NURSERY RIMES

I

Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocket full of rye :
Four-and-twenty blackbirds
Baked in a pie.

When the pie was opened
The birds began to sing ;
Was not that a dainty dish
To set before the king ?

The king was in the counting-house
Counting out his money ;
The queen was in the parlor,
Eating bread and honey ;
The maid was in the garden
Hanging out the clothes ;
When up came a blackbird
And snapped off her nose.

2

Jack and Jill went up the hill,
To get a pail of water ;
Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after.

3

Hickory, dickory, dock,
The mouse ran up the clock ;
The clock struck one
And down he run,
Hickory, dickory, dock.

THE FLAG

The American flag is red, white, and blue. There are seven red stripes and six white stripes on the flag. There are thirteen red and white stripes in all. These are for the thirteen states that first made the American Union.



In one corner of the flag there is a large blue square. On this blue square there are a number of white stars. These stars stand for the different states now in the United States. When a new state comes into the Union a new star is added to the American flag. There are now forty-eight stars on the flag.

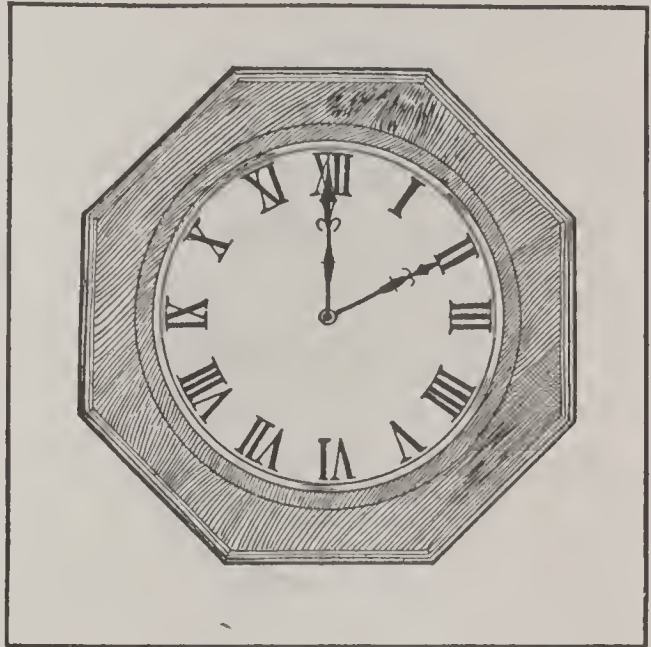
The flag of the United States is sometimes called the Red, White, and Blue. Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue! It is also called the Star-Spangled Banner. The American flag says that all men are created free and equal. It means justice and liberty for all who live under it. Do you not think it is a beautiful flag?

What colors are in the American flag? What do the stripes stand for? What do the stars stand for?

flag	red	states	added	justice
stars	white	different	square	created
stripes	blue	banner	beautiful	equal
American	thirteen	seven	spangled	
Union	forty-eight	six	liberty	

TIME

The clock hangs on the wall. The clock tells us what time it is. The numbers on the face of the clock tell the number of hours and the number of minutes. The clock has two hands. The short hand points to the hours and the long hand points to the minutes. The pendulum keeps the clock going.



When the short hand points to II and the long hand points to XII, it is two o'clock. When the long hand has moved on to I, it will be five minutes past two. When the long hand has moved to VI, it has gone halfway round the face of the clock. It is half past two. It is thirty minutes past two. When the long hand gets back to XII again, it is three o'clock. The long hand moves faster than the short hand.

60 minutes make an hour.

30 minutes make a half hour.

15 minutes make a quarter of an hour.

24 hours make a day.

7 days make a week.

4 weeks make a month.

12 months make a year.

I	II	III	IIII	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

clock	numbers	pendulum
hangs	hours	o'clock
time	minutes	days

365 days make a year.

52 weeks make a year.

SPELLING

blacksmith	pants	cackle	union
shoes	pantaloons	wed	forty-eight
horses	suit	swim	spangled
forge	broad	scratch	banner
anvil	crossed	goose	created
hammers	hens	geese	equal
blows	hard	gander	justice
bellows	shell	gosling	beautiful
beats	chickens	poultry	clock
shape	rooster	fowls	hangs
hoof	cock	flag	time
fastens	crow	stripes	minutes
nails	hatch	fought	pendulum
tires	ducks	free	o'clock
wheels	male	square	moved
chains	drake	number	past
handles	duckling	stars	way
tailor	quack	different	round

'Tis the star-spangled banner,
 Oh long may it wave,
 O'er the land of the free
 And the home of the brave.

America is called the land of the free.

The American flag is called the star-spangled banner.

GARBAGE

Garbage is the part of our food that we do not want to eat. The parings of the potatoes, the bones of the meat, the grounds of the coffee, and many other things have to be thrown away. We cannot eat them. They should be put in a garbage can. The lid should be kept on the garbage can because garbage soon begins to decay and smell bad. Flies gather on the garbage and then fly about the house. An open garbage can is filthy and will make the family sick. The garbage can should be washed often to keep it clean. Garbage should never be thrown into the alley.

The city has the garbage taken away from our houses. Every few days a man drives a garbage wagon down the alley. The garbage is taken from the can and thrown into the wagon. It is taken away and burned. This keeps the city clean. Every one should help keep the city clean. A dirty city makes the people sick.

garbage	bones	thrown	alley	drives
parings	grounds	filthy	decay	gather

The woman has cooked meat for dinner every day.

We eat breakfast in the morning.

We ate breakfast yesterday morning.

We had eaten breakfast before you came.

The sun rises in the east.

The sun rose in the east yesterday morning.

The sun had risen in the east before I got up this morning.

I keep the lid on my garbage can.

I kept the lid on my garbage can yesterday.

A TALK WITH THE DOCTOR

Good morning, Dr. Smith. Our little girl is sick this morning.

I am sorry to hear that, Mr. Jones. Is she very sick? Is she sitting up, or going about the house?

No. She is so sick she did not get up this morning.

Does her head ache?

Yes. She has some headache.

What has she been eating?

She drank some milk for her supper.

Was the milk sweet when she drank it? Had the bottle been carefully washed and the milk put on the ice?

Yes. I think the milk was sweet.

What else did she have for supper?

There was a dish of beans on the table. She ate a good many of them.

Were the beans fresh? Had they just been cooked for supper?

No. Mrs. Jones had cooked them for dinner and they were cold at supper time.

Had they been on the ice? Were they still fresh and sweet?

I do not know. I did not taste them.

That may be the trouble. She has eaten sour vegetables. Here is some medicine for her. Good morning, Mr. Jones.

Good morning, Dr. Smith.

The woman bakes bread to-day.

The woman baked bread yesterday.

The woman has baked bread every day this week.

The woman cooks meat for dinner.

THE CARPENTER

The carpenter builds houses of wood. He cuts the boards with a saw and smooths them with a plane. He fastens the boards on the houses with nails. He drives in the nails with his hammer. He makes square holes in the wood with his chisel. He bores round holes with an auger. The carpenter puts hinges on doors with screws. He puts the screws in with a screw



driver. He puts latches on the doors to keep them shut. We turn the latch with the knob when we want to open the door. We lock the door with a key.

The carpenter makes the roofs of his houses of shingles. He lays one shingle on another so that the water will not run into the house. He fastens the shingles on with nails. The carpenter also lays floors, puts in windows, and does many other things with wood.

Saws, hammers, chisels, planes, and augers are called carpenter's tools.

The carpenter cuts boards with a He smooths them with a He makes square holes with a He makes round holes with an The carpenter drives nails with a He drives screws with a

THE BLIND MAN

I will tell you about a blind man. He cannot see. He cannot go about as you and I can. He cannot see the automobiles and the wagons. He has to have some one to lead him all the time. He cannot work for a living as you and I can. Some blind men can make brooms and some can tune pianos. But most of them cannot work. The state takes care of blind people. They are taken care of in an asylum.

I will tell you about a lame man. He has lost one of his legs. He has to walk with a crutch. But he can go about and work for a living.

When a man cannot hear he is deaf. He cannot hear other people talk. He cannot hear the street cars and the automobiles. But he can go about and make a living. He does not have to stay in an asylum.

Some people cannot talk. They are dumb. But they can see and hear, and go about. They can write and read. They can make a living.

The teacher sits on a chair.

The teacher sat on a chair last night.

The teacher has sat on a chair every night.

The children drink milk for supper.

The children drank milk for supper last night.

The children have drunk milk for supper every night.

The man wears a coat.

The man wore a coat yesterday.

The man has worn a coat every day this week.

I bend my arm at the elbow.

The man stood in the door as I came in.

The man has stood on the corner all day.

THE PAINTER

The painter paints houses. Paint is made of lead and mixed with oil. The painter puts the paint on the wood with a brush. He covers the wood all over with the paint. The paint keeps the water away from the wood. Painted wood will not decay. Some paint is white. Some is red, and some green or blue.

The painter has ladders to climb up on. He has ropes and a long board to stand on as he paints the walls of the house.



Sometimes he paints the roof of the house.

The wood on the inside of a house is covered with varnish. You can see through varnish. Varnish does not color the wood. Tables and chairs are varnished.

paint	lead	mixed	ladders
painter	oil	painted	ropes
decay	climb	varnish	varnished
blind	crutch	chair	asylum
deaf	cane	broom	piano
lame	brush	wagon	people
see	roof	corner	shingles
hear	inside	coat	windows
walk	outside	elbow	carpenter

THE SHOEMAKER

The shoemaker mends our shoes. He cuts patches out of leather and sews them on the shoes to cover the holes. He makes holes in the leather with a long awl, and then



draws threads through these holes. The shoemaker's threads are covered with wax, and are pointed at the end with bristles. The threads are drawn very tight so that the patch will keep the water out.

The shoemaker puts new soles on our shoes. He puts a piece of sole leather on the

bottom of the shoe. Then he makes round holes in the leather with a short awl.

Into these round holes he drives square wooden pegs. These make the soles fit tight, and the water cannot get in.

The shoemaker has a last. It is like a wooden foot. He puts it into the shoe when he works with it. The last makes the shoe firm.

The awl and the hammer are the shoemaker's tools.

awl	bristles	patch	leather
mends	cuts	sews	wooden
sole	hole	threads	tight

THE PARK

In the summer we go to the park on Sundays. The ground is covered with green grass. It is soft to walk on. There are many trees in the park. There are pretty shrubs in the park. There are beautiful flowers there. There are benches to sit on. The children roll on the grass. They run and play.

We eat our lunch in the park. We sit on the ground.

We spread papers on the ground and place our food on them. We have sandwiches for our lunch. We have fruit for our lunch. We have cakes and pies. We get water from the drinking fountain and make lemonade.

After we have eaten our lunch, we run and play on the grass. We play ball. We play "drop the handkerchief." We have good times in the park. The air is fresh and it is good for us. The city pays for the park so that the people can have a place to play.

Where shall we eat our lunch?

Where do we sit in the park?

park	grass	benches	lunch
trees	pretty	spread	handkerchief
shrubs	roll	sandwiches	lemonade
flowers	run	drinking	fountain

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

100	one hundred	600	six hundred
200	two hundred	700	seven hundred
300	three hundred	800	eight hundred
400	four hundred	900	nine hundred
500	five hundred	1000	one thousand

THE PLASTERER

The lather nails lath on the walls and ceilings of rooms. The plasterer takes his trowel and spreads plaster over the lath. Plaster is made of lime, sand, and water mixed



in a box like mortar. When plaster dries it gets very hard and makes a smooth wall. The last coat of plaster is called the white coat. It makes a nice, white wall.

The walls are then covered with calcimine. The ceilings are usually white, or some light color. But the walls are colored, some yellow, some brown, and some blue or green.

The calcimine is mixed in a pail and put on the wall with a wide brush.

Sometimes walls are covered with wall paper. It is made in wide strips with figures of different forms and colors. The back of these strips is covered with paste and the paper is pasted on the walls. The man who puts paper on the walls is called a paper-hanger. The paper-hanger has ladders to climb up on, and long scissors to cut the paper with.

lath	calcimine	strips	paste
lather	wall paper	figures	pasted
plaster	bucket	forms	hang
plasterer	brush	usually	hanger

FILL THE BLANKS WITH *HAS* OR *HAVE*

The man a hat on his head.

The men hats on their heads.

The room four walls.

Rooms four walls.

The child two grandfathers and two grandmothers.

Children two grandfathers and two grandmothers.

The butcher a large knife to cut the meat with.

Butchers large knives to cut the meat with.

The milkman an ice-box in his wagon.

Milkmen ice-boxes in their wagons.

The blacksmith a forge in his shop.

Blacksmiths forges in their shops.

We sandwiches and fruit for our lunch.

The man sandwiches and fruit for his lunch.

The man brothers and sisters.

The man and woman brothers and sisters.

The man four pockets in his coat.

We four pockets in our coats.

101 one hundred one

102 one hundred two

130 one hundred thirty

125 one hundred twenty-five

146 one hundred forty-six

What does the lather do?

What does the plasterer do?

What does the paper-hanger do?

What does the painter do?

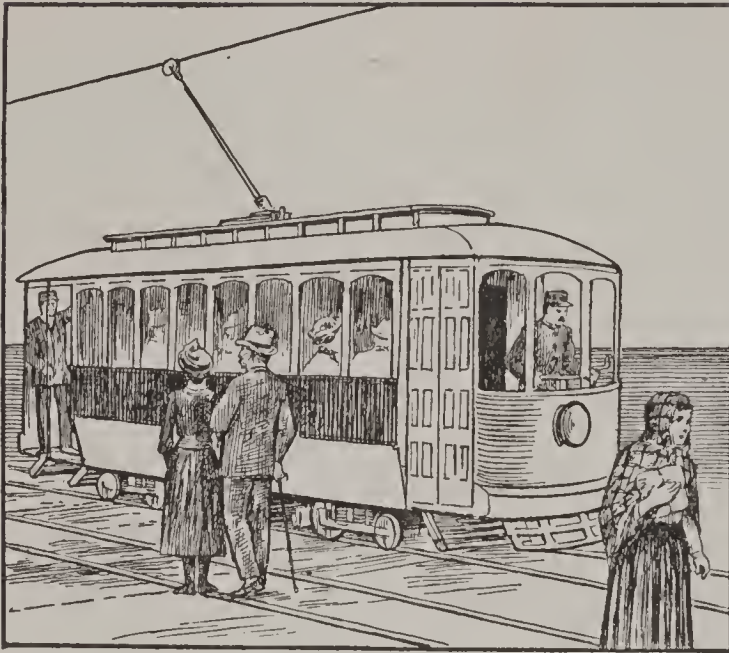
What does the blind man do?

What does the doctor do?

What does the carpenter do?

THE STREET CAR

We ride to our work in a street car. The street car is run by the motorman. We pay our fare to the conductor.



We take a transfer if we want to change cars. The car runs on a track. The track is made of two steel rails. The wheels of the car run on these rails. When the conductor rings the bell once, the motorman stops the car. When he rings the bell twice,

the motorman starts the car.

The street car is a good thing for us. It takes us to our work. It takes us to our homes again. It takes us to the park. It takes us to the city. We ride many miles for a few cents. We could not walk so far. In some places a street car is called a trolley car.

Sometimes we go on the elevated cars. The elevated track is high above the street. We pay our fare at the gate. Elevated cars run very fast. They do not stop as often as the street cars. They stop only at the stations.

street cars	transfer	stop	ring
elevated cars	stairs	start	bell
conductor	stations	once	climb
motorman	platform	twice	ride
change	steel	miles	gate

THE PLUMBER

The plumber puts water pipes in the houses. The pipes come from the large water pipes under the ground. The pipes go to the sink in the kitchen. They go to the washbasin and the bathtub in the bathroom. Then they go to the sewer under the ground. The pipes bring water to the sink. They bring water to the bathroom. We use the water to cook with. We use the water to wash with. The water comes out of the faucets.

After we have washed the dishes we pour the water into the sink. After we have washed our hands we open the pipe in the washbasin. After we have taken our bath we open the pipe in the bathtub. The water runs down the pipes into the sewer. It carries the dirt away from the house.

plumber sewer faucet pour pipes

FILL THE BLANKS WITH *THIS* OR *THESE*

-is my hand.
-are my hands.
-room has five windows.
-desks are made of wood and iron.
-coat is made of cloth.
-sleeves are in my coat.
-pencil is made of wood and lead.
-gloves cost me \$1.00.
-book is made of paper.
-pages are all numbered.
-man sits in the seat in front of me.
-blackboard is black and smooth.
-blackboards are all black and smooth.

BE CLEAN

Do not spit in the house. Do not spit in the schoolhouse. Do not spit in any public hall. Do not spit in a street car. Do not spit on the sidewalk. Spitting is filthy and will make others sick. It is against the law, and the policeman will arrest you. If you must spit use your handkerchief. Do not blow your nose on the sidewalk. Use your handkerchief.

Before you come into the house you should clean your shoes. That will help keep the house clean. Be quiet about the house. Do not speak loud or roughly to the children or any one about the house. That will help make your home quiet and happy. Do not wear your hat in the house. Do not wear your hat in any public hall. A gentleman always takes off his hat when he goes into a house.

There should be screens on the windows and doors in the summer to keep the flies out. Flies are dirty and they will make the family sick. The windows of your bedroom should be open at night even in winter, so that you will have fresh air to breathe.

spit	sidewalk	handkerchief	rough
public	against	quiet	happy
hall	arrest	gentleman	breathe
screen	law	loud	clean

This knife has a blade and a handle.

These knives all have blades and handles.

That hat cost me \$2.50.

Those shoes cost me \$3.25.

I like this hat better than that.

That knife is sharper than this.

BE CAREFUL

Do not step off a street car when it is moving. You might fall and get hurt. Wait until the car stops. Do not try to get on a street car when it is moving. Your foot might slip and you would get hurt. Wait until the car stops. Always look out for automobiles when you are crossing the street.

Always look out for the automobile, the motor truck, or the motorcycle. They run very fast and might hurt you. Wait until they go by. Never walk on a railroad track. The cars might come and hurt you.

Be careful to turn off the gas when you want to put out the light. Be careful that the gas jet does not leak. Do not hang collars or clothing on the gas jet. You might turn on the gas. If you breathe gas it will kill you.

Do not have a revolver, or gun of any kind about the house. The children might get it and shoot some one. They do not know how dangerous it is. Be careful of the matches. Something might strike them and set fire to your house.

SHORT WORDS

Mr. stands for mister. A man is called Mister. Mr. James Brown was here to-day.

Mrs. stands for mistress. A married woman is called Mistress. Mrs. Brown came with Mr. Brown.

A woman who is not married is called Miss. Miss Jessie Brown came with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

Dr. stands for Doctor. M.D. stands for Doctor of Medicine. Dr. John Smith, or John Smith, M.D.

THE POLICEMAN

The policeman wears a blue cap, blue trousers, and a blue coat with many brass buttons. This is called the policeman's uniform. On his coat he wears a star to show



that he is an officer of the law. He also carries a club in his belt to strike bad people who want to fight with him.

The policeman takes care of the people. He keeps us from getting hurt by street cars and automobiles. He keeps thieves from robbing us on the streets. If any one gets hurt on the street, the policeman sends for an ambulance. If a horse runs away the policeman will stop it. If there is a mad dog on the street the policeman will shoot it. If we cannot find our way we ask the policeman.

The policeman is our friend.

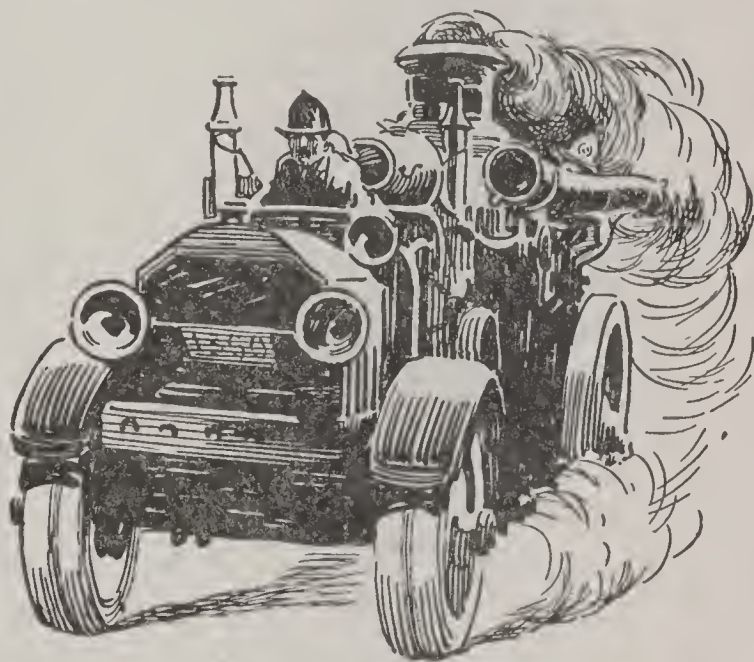
The policeman looks after our property. He is out on the street all night. If a house takes fire in the night he sends in the fire alarm. He walks all around to see that no one breaks into our stores or our houses. He will not let robbers take things that belong to us. If any one tries to steal from us he will arrest him and take him to the police-station.

The policeman looks after our children. He watches to see that they do not get hurt by wagons or street cars. He watches to see that they do not play in dangerous places. If our children get lost the policeman hunts them up and brings them home again. Our children should obey the policeman. The city pays the policeman.

THE FIREMAN

The fireman keeps our houses from burning up. He wears a rubber helmet to keep the fire and water from falling on his head. He wears a rubber coat so that the water does not make his clothing wet. He wears rubber gloves so that his hands do not get wet and cold. He carries an ax at his belt, to cut through the wall to the fire.

When a house is found to be on fire, some one runs to the nearest firebox and turns in the alarm. This rings a bell in an engine-



house where the firemen are. The men spring from their chairs or their beds and put on their clothing. Then they jump upon the fire-engine wagon and rush to the fire, as fast as they can go.

The firemen have long hose to carry the water up on the houses, and they pour it on the fire. They have engines to pump the water through the hose and make it go high. They have long ladders, on which they climb far up the walls of the houses. Sometimes they go into burning houses and carry out women and children, to keep them from burning.

policeman

star

automobiles

ambulance

brass

club

thieves

mad dog

A STUDY OF WORDS

moving	automobile	railroad
wait	motor truck	careful
hurt	motorcycle	gas jet
leak	gun	dangerous

A.M. forenoon	Jan. January
P.M. afternoon	Feb. February
oz. ounce	Mch. March
lb. pound	Apr. April
pt. pint	Aug. August
qt. quart	Sept. September
pk. peck	Oct. October
bu. bushel	Nov. November
ft. feet	Dec. December
yd. yard	P. O. post office
st. street	U. S. United States

USE THE RIGHT WORD

- The man is writing on the desk before
- The woman is writing on the desk before
- We put salt on our meat before we eat
- We put salt on our potatoes before we eat
- The iceman weighs the ice on scales.
- We put our meat and milk in ice-box.
- If meat is not put on the ice will spoil.
- If vegetables are not put on the ice will rot.
- When the postman blows his whistle the people come out to get mail.
- The policeman brings my child back to
- The policeman brings your child back to
- The policeman brings his child back to
- The policeman brings her child back to

FILL THE BLANKS WITH THE RIGHT WORDS

This is a foot rule. The marks on the rule show the inches. There are 12 inches on this rule.

Measure your desk. It is.....inches long. Measure it the other way. It is.....inches wide. How thick is your desk? It is.....inches thick. Measure your book.

It is.....inches long and.....inches wide. How wide is your hand? It is.....inches wide.

Measure the door of the room. It is.....feet and.....inches high.

How high is the table?

It is.....feet and.....inches high. The door is higher than the table. Measure the top of the table. The table is longer than a desk and wider than a desk.

Measure a boy. The boy is.....feet and.....inches tall.

Measure a man. The man is.....feet and.....inches tall. A man is taller than a boy. A tree is taller than a man.

This is a yardstick. The yardstick is three feet long. It is thirty-six inches long.

Cloth is sold by the yard. Measure the blackboard. The blackboard is.....yards and.....inches long.

How high is the blackboard? It is.....yard and.....inches high. How long is the schoolroom? It is.....feet and.....inches long.

How wide is the room? It is.....feet and.....inches wide.

How many inches make a foot?

How many feet make a yard?

HOLIDAYS

The first day of January is a holiday. January is the first month of the year, and the first day of January is the first day of the year. It is called New Year's Day.

The 22nd day of February is a holiday. It is Washington's birthday.

The 30th day of May is a holiday. It is called Memorial Day, or Decoration Day. It is the day when we remember the dead soldiers and decorate their graves with flags and flowers.

The 4th day of July is a holiday. It is called Independence Day. It was the day on which the American colonies declared themselves free from England.

The last Thursday in November is a holiday. It is Thanksgiving Day. It is the day when we give thanks to God for the good things he has given us.

The 25th day of December is Christmas Day.

The 12th day of February is a holiday in some states. It is the birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

The first Monday in September is a holiday in some states. It is Labor Day. It is the day when laboring men march in a parade.

The 12th day of October is a holiday in some states. It was the day when Columbus first landed on the shores of America. It is called Columbus Day.

Thirty days has September,
April, June, and November.
All the rest have thirty-one
Except February, which alone
Has twenty-eight, and one day more
We add to it, one year in four.

FILL THE BLANKS WITH THE RIGHT WORDS

A man in our school told....that....came to America in 1906.said thatbrother came with.....said that....landed in New York, and went to the home of.....sister.did not know that.....were coming, but was glad to see.....put on....best dress, and gave.....a good dinner. After.....had eaten.....dinner, ...asked about.....father and mother in the old country.toldthatwere both well. ...told....that.....parents would like to see.....children, but it was so far that.....could not come.asked.....what were going to do, and said that were going to get some work, and then learn to speak English, so that.....could get a better job.told.....that the best place to learn English was in an evening school.asked where could find one, and told she knew where there was one, and.....would take.....to that evening.all went together that evening and found many people there learning English.learned very fast and were soon able to get good work.

The man told.....this story in good English, andwere very much pleased.wishes that....could speak as good English as.....did.tries hard, but.....cannot learnso fast.

AMERICA

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.

Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

My native country thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love ;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills ;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing :
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light ;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

READER FOR NEW AMERICANS

BOOK ONE — PART TWO

THE NEW YEAR

This is the new year. It is the year 19 The second term of evening school begins to-night. The date is January, 19

We have read the first part of our book and are beginning the second part. We have learned the English names of many things, and we can talk a little in English with the men and women we meet.

It is winter now. The nights are long and cold. When the sun crosses the sky at noon it is far toward the south. It does not shine warm as it does in summer. It does not make the earth and the air warm.

The days are short. It is dark when we go to work in the morning, and it is dark when we come home from work in the evening. That is why the winds are so cold. That is why there is so much snow and ice on the ground. The sun does not shine long enough to make the earth warm. The days are too short.

The shortest day of the year is December 21st.

two — Every man has two hands.

to — It is dark when we go to work.

too — The days are too short to warm the earth.

HEATING OUR HOUSES

The nights and days are so cold that we have fire in our houses to keep us warm. We have a stove in the sitting room. We burn coal in this stove. The stovepipe passes into the chimney through a hole in the wall. In this way the smoke is drawn out of the house. There is



no smoke in the room. The stove is made of iron. The stovepipe is made of sheet iron. The chimney is made of bricks and mortar. They will not burn.

The ashes from the fire fall down into the ash-pan. Then we carry them out and throw them into the ash-box in the alley. Then a man comes with a wagon and hauls them away. They are dumped into some vacant lot or some hole far away. The man is paid by the city to keep the alleys clean. Ashes should not be thrown in the alley, but always in the ash-box.

Some people have a furnace in the basement. The fire in the fire-pot makes the air in the furnace hot. This heated air then passes through large pipes into the rooms above. It makes the house warm. There is no stove and no ashes in the house. The furnace helps keep the house clean.

Some people live in a flat. All the rooms are on one floor. There are flats above them, and below them. Some houses or flats are heated with steam. There is a boiler in the basement.

Water is put into the boiler, and a fire is made in the fire-box under it. The fire heats the water until it becomes steam.

The steam passes through small pipes up into the radiators in the rooms above. The steam makes the radiators hot, and that makes the room warm. Steam is the cleanest heat.

furnace	chimney	hauls	steam
boiler	smoke	vacant	flat
radiator	ashes	dumped	pipes
clean	The floors in our house are clean.		
cleaner	A furnace is cleaner than a stove.		
cleanest	Steam heat is the cleanest heat.		

MINING COAL

We burn coal in our stoves and in our furnaces to keep us warm in winter. Coal is found in mines. The mines are far down under the ground.

Men go down a deep hole called a shaft to dig out the coal. They go up and down the shaft in a cage, like an elevator.

The men who go down into the mines and dig out the coal are called miners. Each miner has a pick, a shovel, a long rod of iron called a drill, and many small bags of powder. It is so dark down there in the mine that each miner has a little lamp stuck in his cap.

With his pick and his drill the miner first makes several holes in the coal. Into each one of these holes he puts a small bag of powder.



Then he sets fire to the powder and explodes it. This blows out a great heap of coal. He then takes his shovel and loads the coal into small cars. These are then hauled to the foot of the shaft, and raised to the top of the ground. The coal is then loaded into railroad cars and brought to the city. It is sold to

the coal man, and we buy it from him.

What we burn in our stoves and our furnaces is called fuel. Coal is the best fuel.

fuel	pick	powder	cage	mine
gas	shovel	lamp	elevator	miner
coal	drill	shaft	expensive	heap
burn	loads	several	stoves	haul
brought	sold	explodes	furnaces	railroad

The best coal is called anthracite.

It is hard coal.

It burns with but little smoke.

It makes a very hot fire.

Another kind of coal is called bituminous coal.

It burns with a great smoke.

Bituminous coal is used in many factories.

LIGHTING OUR HOUSES

The nights are long and dark in winter. We have lights in our houses so that we can see to eat our supper. Sometimes we burn kerosene. The kerosene is put into a lamp, and the oil is drawn up to the burner through a wick. We put a glass chimney over the light, to keep the wind from blowing it out, and to make it burn brighter.

Sometimes we burn gas for light. Gas is made from coal. It is brought through long pipes to the gas jets in our houses. The gas pipes are laid under the ground. If you want light, you turn on the gas at the gas jet, and light the gas. Gas makes a better light than kerosene. It is brighter, and it is cleaner.



But you must be careful to turn off the gas when it is not lighted. You must not let gas escape into the room. If you breathe gas it will kill you.

Sometimes we use electricity to give us light. Electricity is brought into the houses by wires. The wires end in glass bulbs which have very fine wires in them. You push a button on the wall and the bulb is full of light. You push another button and the room is dark. Electricity makes the brightest light. Electricity makes the cleanest light. Electricity makes the best light.

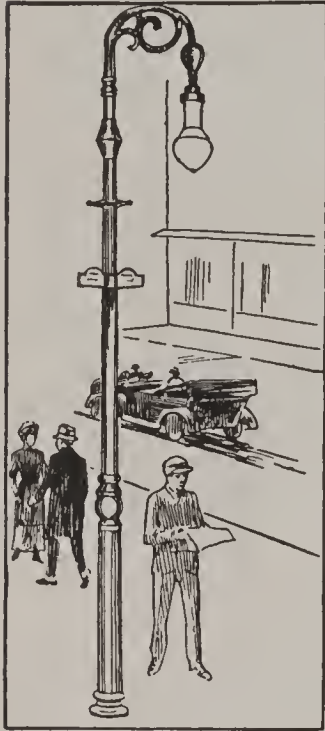
Kerosene makes a bright light.

Gas makes a brighter light.

Electricity makes the brightest light.

LIGHTING THE STREETS

The streets of the city are lighted by electricity. There are electric light poles along the sides of the streets. Glass globes are placed on these poles, and the wires run to these globes.



Sometimes the wires are run under the ground, and sometimes they are on poles above our heads. It is better and safer to have the wires run under the ground.

When the sun goes down the electricity is turned on. Then all the streets are light. The street cars do not run over you. The automobiles do not hit you. You do not fall and get hurt. You can see where you are going.

You should never pick up a wire that is hanging from one of these poles. It might have electricity in it, and it would kill you.

The city pays to have the streets lighted at night. The city tries to keep people safe.

The signs on the stores are lighted by electricity. They tell you what you can buy in those stores. Sometimes these signs are very large. Sometimes they are made of colored light. Sometimes they keep going out and coming on again. These signs help to keep the streets light at night.

St. stands for street.

There are many electric lights on State St.

lighted	poles	signs	automobiles
lighting	globes	sides	electricity

THE COW

The cow is one of our best friends. She gives us milk for our children to drink. Milk is one of our best foods. A man could live on milk alone, and a baby cannot live without milk.

When milk stands in a pail, the cream rises to the top. Cream is made up of little sacs of oil, or fat. When cream is put into a churn and beaten about, the little sacs are broken and the oil rises to the top. Then it is called butter, and we eat it on our bread.



If the rest of the milk is allowed to stand, it gets sour and thick. If it is then put into a press and the water pressed out, it is cheese.

The flesh of the cow is beef. It may be fried, or roasted, or boiled. It is our best meat.

The skin of a cow is made into leather. It is tanned and the hair taken off. Leather is made into shoes, and many other useful things.

The cow gives us milk and butter and cheese and beef and leather. The cow is a very useful animal.

cow	alone	sacs	churn	thick	useful
friends	without	oil	allowed	tanned	animals

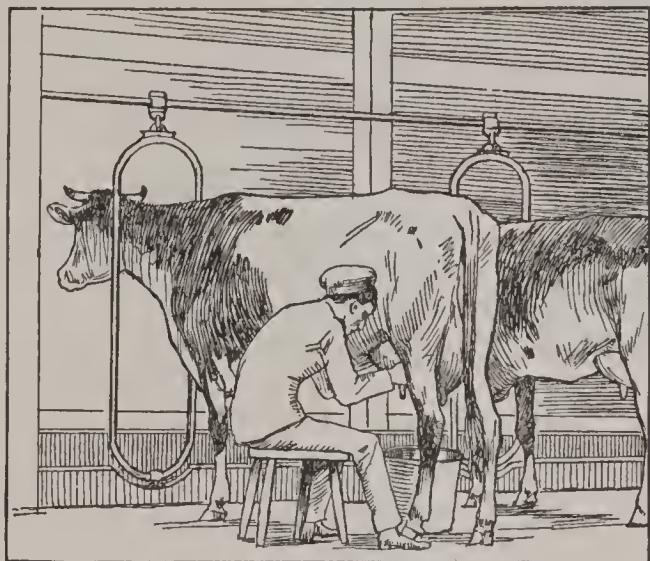
We use leather for making many things.

Our shoes are made of leather.

Leather is very useful.

DAIRIES

We do not keep cows in the city. The milk for the people in the city is brought in from the dairies in the country. A large number of cows are kept on a dairy farm. They eat the grass in the summer, and are fed hay, corn, and other foods in winter. Every morning and



every evening the cows are driven to the dairy barn and milked. A large number of cows is called a herd. The keeper of the herd of dairy cows should give them the cleanest and best food to eat, and the cleanest water to drink. Good food and good water make good milk. The cows

should be kept clean. The dairy barn should be kept clean. The men who milk the cows should keep themselves clean. If the milk is not kept clean it will make the children sick.

The milk is put into cans and taken to the railroad station. When the train comes these cans of milk are put into the cars that are lined with ice. They are called refrigerator cars. They keep the milk cool while it is being taken to the city. In the city the milk is taken to the milk station. Here it is put into bottles ready for the milkman. The milk station should be kept very clean. The milk cans should be kept very clean. The milk bottles should be kept clean.

Sometimes the milk is made into butter at the dairy farm. The cream is separated from the milk by a machine called a separator. The cream is then put into a large churn and churned into butter. The butter is sold to the groceries in the city.

dairy	fed	herd	separated
dairies	hay	lined	separator

A separator is a machine that separates cream from milk.

Butter is churned in a churn.

THE HORSE

The horse and the cow are tame animals. They work for us. They will stay about the house. They are called domestic animals.

The horse draws the coal wagon. He draws the lumber wagon. He draws the delivery wagon. He draws the farmer's plow. He hauls the farmer's hay. The horse is strong and can pull heavy loads.

The horse is hitched to a wagon by the harness. The harness is made of leather. The part of the harness on his head is called the bridle. The part about the horse's neck is called the collar. The long pieces that go from the collar to the wagon are called the tugs, or traces. The man drives the horses with long lines.

Some men ride on horses. They put bridles on the heads of horses. They put saddles on their backs. The men sit in the saddles and put their feet in the stirrups. They guide the horse by the reins. The horse can go very fast. The horse can go very far. A man cannot

walk as fast or as far as a horse can go. The horse is a very useful animal. A young horse is called a colt.

Domestic animals live about the house.

Pigs are domestic animals. Chickens are domestic fowls. They are useful to men.

Wild animals live in the woods. Bears are wild animals. Wolves are wild animals. They do not work for men.

QUESTIONS

On what date did the evening school open for the new year?

Evening school opened for the new year on....., 19.....

Are the days long or short in winter?

The days are.....in winter.

Are the nights long or short in winter?

The nights are.....in winter.

How is your house heated in winter?

Our house is heated by a.....in winter.

What fuel do you burn to heat your house in winter?

We burn.....to heat the house.

Where is coal found?

Coal is found in.....

What light do you use in your house?

We use.....to light our house at night.

How are the streets of the city lighted?

The streets of the city are lighted by.....

Who pays for lighting the streets of the city?

.....pays for lighting the streets.

What does the cow give us?

The cow gives us....., and....., and....., and....., and.....

SPELLING

to-night	heated	best	friend
first	flat	burner	oil
second	boiler	kerosene	churn
date	steam	brighter	skin
beginning	radiator	gas-jet	useful
part	drives	escape	animal
sky	cleanest	electricity	keep
enough	shaft	bulbs	dairy
sitting	dig	brightest	horse
chimney	elevator	safe	tame
smoke	pick	globes	domestic
ashes	shovel	tugs	strong
alley	drill	traces	draws
wagon	powder	poles	guide
haul	lamp	tries	pulls
dumped	money	automobile	harness
vacant	expense	hanging	bridle
pay	fuel	signs	neck
thrown	mine	cow	collar
	saddle	lines	reins

Where does the milk for the people in the city come from?

The milk for the people in the city comes from in the country.

Is the cow a domestic animal?

Name two other domestic animals.

Where do domestic animals live?

cow	pig	sheep
beef	pork	mutton
milk	ham	wool

STONE

Some houses are built of stone. The man who builds stone houses is called a stone mason. Stone is found in quarries. Men drill holes in the stone and put in blasts of powder. When the powder is exploded it breaks the stone in pieces. This is called quarrying stone. These pieces are then split and broken into pieces small enough to build into a wall.

The stone mason spreads mortar with his trowel, just as the bricklayer does, and lays the stones upon the wall. Stone walls are very thick and strong.

Sandstone is made of sand. It is soft stone. It is used in building small buildings. Limestone is made of lime and clay. It is hard stone and is used in building larger buildings.

Marble is a very hard stone. Marble is so hard that it can be polished. It is used for the inside of buildings, for hallways, stairways, and entrances.

Marble is generally white, but it may be streaked with blue. Granite is a kind of marble. It is generally red, mixed with some other color. Granite blocks are used for paving streets.

mason	blasts	sandstone	marble	polish
quarries	exploded	limestone	granite	streaked
color	hallway	stairway	entrance	mortar
built	drill	exploded	trowel	spreads

hard Sandstone is hard.

harder Limestone is harder than sandstone.

hardest Granite is the hardest stone.

THE DRUGSTORE

Drugs are sold at drugstores. The man who keeps the drugstore is called a druggist. When you are sick you go to see the doctor. The doctor gives you a prescription for the medicine you need. Medicines are made of drugs. You take the prescription to the drugstore. The prescription tells the druggist what drugs he must use. He takes the drugs as the prescription tells him. He mixes them together and makes the medicine you need.



The druggist must know about drugs. Some drugs are poisonous. They would kill you if you should take them. The druggist must know what drugs are poisonous, and what are not. He must not put poisons into your medicine. You should not keep poison about the house. The children might take it and it would kill them.

Drugstores have many patent medicines. These medicines are already mixed. Some of them are good and some are not. The best way is to go to a doctor. He will know what medicine you need.

What is the man called who keeps a drugstore? What do you buy at a drugstore?

drug	medicine	doctor	mixes	poison
druggist	prescription	patent	already	poisonous

THE BAKERY

Sometimes we do not bake our bread at home. We buy it from the baker. The baker has a large oven. His oven is not in a stove. His oven is made of brick. He uses wood for fuel when he bakes. The baker buys flour by the barrel. He makes up many loaves of bread. He mixes



his dough in a large trough. He puts a great many loaves of bread into the oven at one time. He bakes many loaves of bread at once. In the morning he puts the loaves of bread into a wagon and sells them to the grocers. We buy the bread at the grocery.

The baker bakes cakes and pies, too. He has a store where he sells his goods. The baker's store is called a bakery. Bread and cakes and pies are called bakery goods.

The baker does his baking at night. He wants to have his bread fresh for his customers in the morning. His shop should be very clean. If the baker's shop is dirty the dirt will get into the bread. Dirty bread will make us sick.

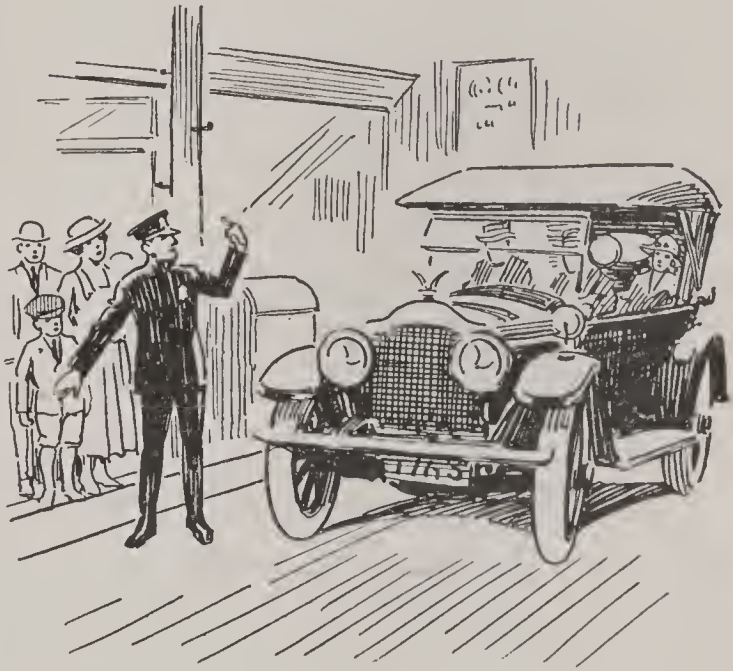
What do you buy at the bakery? What is the baker's oven made of? What does he use for fuel? If a loaf of bread costs 5c. what do three loaves cost?

bake	dough	trough	loaves	oven
baker	though	enough	customers	grocery

AUTOMOBILES

The automobile is run by an engine. The engine is run by gasoline. The automobile runs very fast. It does not get tired as a horse does. It does not get hot in warm weather. The tires of the wheels are made of rubber. They are hollow and have to be pumped full of air. *Automobile* is a long word. We make it short by saying *auto*.

Sometimes the auto will not run. The engine will not work, or the tire has had a puncture. The auto has to be



taken to the shop to be mended. The shop where autos are mended is called a garage.

The motor truck also is run by a gasoline engine. Motor trucks haul very big loads. They do not get tired or hot, as horses do. They do not eat hay or corn, but you must buy gasoline for them. Motor trucks do not run as fast as the autos do, but children should look out for them.

The motorcycle is like a bicycle. It has only two wheels, but it is run by a gasoline engine. The motorcycle runs very fast. If it should strike you, it would hurt you.

We should be very careful when we cross the streets in the city. There are many things which might hurt us. Children should be very careful about playing in the streets.

THE EARTH

The earth is a great big ball. It is twenty-five thousand (25,000) miles around it. The earth seems to you to be flat. That is because it is so large, and you can see so little of it at one time. If you will watch a ship on the sea, or on a lake, you will see that the large part of the ship passes out of sight first. It really does drop down behind the water.

It does not seem to you that the earth is moving. But the ground on which you stand is moving very fast. The earth turns around, like a top, once in every twenty-four hours. We are all moving about a thousand miles an hour. But you do not seem to be moving, because everybody and everything on the earth moves along together.

The sun can shine on only one half of the earth at a time. While one half of the earth is turned toward the sun and is light, the other half is turned away from it and is dark. This is what makes day and night. When it is day with us, it is night on the other side of the earth. While we are having night, the people on the other side of the earth are having day. The sun is always rising somewhere, and always setting somewhere.

What is the shape of the earth? How far is it round the earth? How often does the earth turn round? What makes day and night?

because	everybody	together	really
somewhere	everything	watch	along

100	one hundred	1000	one thousand
200	two hundred	2000	two thousand
300	three hundred	3000	three thousand

A TAILOR SHOP

We buy most of our clothing at the clothing store. Men's suits are made in tailor shops. A tailor shop is a large room. Sometimes it is a building, where many tailors work together. There are a great many sewing machines all run by electricity. Many men and women work together making the suits. Some cut out the suits from the rolls of cloth. Some sew the pants together. Some sew the coats together. Some sew in the sleeves. Some sew on the collars of the coats. Some make the pockets. Some sew on the buttons. Some make the buttonholes. When they are all done the suits are finished. The suits are sold to the clothing store and we buy the suits that fit us.

These tailor shops should be very clean and have plenty of fresh air. So many people breathing the same air soon make the air bad. The dust from the cloth gets into the air and is breathed into the lungs of the workers. Those who work in tailor shops often have diseases of the lungs.

Tailor shops should have plenty of good light. The men and women who do the sewing have to look very closely at their needles to see that they get the seams right. If the light is not good they will hurt their eyes. Those who work in tailor shops often have diseases of the eyes.

Where are men's suits made? Why should tailor shops have plenty of fresh air? Why should tailor shops have plenty of good light? What diseases do those who work in the tailor shops often have?

disease	fits	disease of the lungs
breathe	whole	disease of the eyes
lungs	seams	A worker is one who works.

THE LAUNDRY

We do not wash all our clothing at home. Sometimes we send our clothing to the laundry to be washed. The laundry has very large washing machines which are run by electricity. A great many garments are put into these machines at one time. The machines wash the clothing



very fast. When the clothes are washed they are put into another machine which is turned by electricity. This machine turns so fast that all the water is thrown out of the clothes. They are not wrung by hand, or in a wringer as they are at home.

The clothes are not put on a line to dry. This machine makes them dry.

Much of the ironing is also done by machinery. The sheets, pillow-cases, table-cloths, underwear, and such things are passed between a pair of steel rollers called a mangle. The mangle is run by electricity. But men's shirts and collars, and women's white waists and skirts have to be starched and ironed by hand.

What is a laundry? How is the ironing done in a laundry? Many men work in laundries ironing shirts and collars.

laundry	garments	starched	mangle
laundries	ironing	rollers	collars

THE FARMER

The farmer lives in the country. He has a large tract of land called a farm. A farm is large enough to make many blocks in the city. The farmer has a house in which he and his family live. He has a barn in which he keeps



his horses and his cattle. He also has other buildings for pigs, sheep, poultry, and other animals. The farmer's animals are called live stock.

The farmer's horses help him do his work. They draw the plow, or the wagon, or anything that the farmer needs to have drawn. His horses are strong and can pull heavy loads. The farmer's cows give him milk to drink and to feed to the pigs. From the milk the farmer's wife makes butter for the family to eat, and to sell at the village store. The cows also raise calves.

Some farmers have sheep from which they get wool to sell. The farmer has many pigs. Some of them he sells, and some he kills for meat for his family. The farmer has chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese. They lay eggs for him.

THE HARDWARE STORE

A hardware store sells goods that are made of iron. If we want a stove, a shovel, a poker, or a coal-scuttle, we go to the hardware store to get it. If the carpenter wants a saw, a hatchet, a latch for a door, or a pound of nails, he



buys them of the hardware man. If the blacksmith wants a hammer or some iron to work with he goes to the hardware store. The hardware man has trowels for the bricklayer, awls and hammers for the shoemaker, butcher knives and cleavers for the butcher, scales for the grocer, tongs for the ice-man, tubs and wringers

for washing clothes, rakes and spades for making a garden, pans and kettles for the kitchen, knives and forks for the dining table, garbage cans, irons, and pocket knives.

* In the country towns the hardware store sells plows, harrows, wagons, machines for cutting grass, machines for cutting wheat, axes, hatchets, and many other things.

What does the carpenter buy at the hardware store?
What does the blacksmith buy at the hardware store?
What does the bricklayer buy there? What does the farmer buy at the hardware store?

poker	hardware	spades	harrows	cutting
hatchets	rakes	plow	machines	wheat

GLASS

Glass will let the light into a room but it will keep out the cold air. It will also keep out the dust and the rain and snow. We need the light in our houses. A light house is healthful to live in. Light rooms help keep us well. Dark rooms help make us sick. But our rooms must also be warm, dry, and free from dust. Brick walls will keep out the cold and the rain. Board walls will do the same. But they will also keep out the light. Glass is the only thing that will keep out the winds, and at the same time let in the light.

Windows are made of large pieces of glass called window panes. These are set into wooden frames called sash. The panes of glass are fastened into the sash with putty. When the putty gets dry it gets hard, and holds the glass in very tight. The sash is fitted into the frame of the window so that it can be moved up and down. You can let the air into the house if you want it. If you do not want the light, you can pull down the shade.

Plate glass is very thick glass. It can be made into very large panes. It is used for show windows in stores.

What are windows made of? Why is glass good for windows? What are the window panes set in? What fastens the panes to the sash? What is the window sash fitted into?

glass	dust	pleasant	rain	frames
panes	sash	healthy	show	putty
light	tight	shade	free	board
barn	bake	farm	plaster	wooden
hard	baker	farmer	plasterer	boards

THE POLES OF THE EARTH

The point on the earth which is farthest north is called the north pole. The point on the earth which is farthest south is called the south pole. It is very cold around both the north pole and the south pole because the sun does not shine there very much. There is nothing but ice around both the poles of the earth.

The line around the middle of the earth is called the equator. It is just halfway between the north pole and the south pole. It is very hot about the equator, because the sun shines there so much. The earth gets its heat from the sun.

Where the earth is cold, plants will not grow. Plants always grow where the earth is warm. That is why plants grow here in summer but do not grow in winter. There are no plants around the poles of the earth, because the earth is too cold. There are many large plants around the equator, because the earth is always warm there.

In the far north and in the far south, the winters are very long and the summers are very short. There is almost no summer there. At the equator the summers are very long and the winters are very short. There is almost no winter there.

What is the point on the earth which is farthest north called? The point farthest south? Is it hot or cold around the poles of the earth? What is the line around the middle of the earth called? Is it hot or cold about the equator? Do plants grow in warm places, or in cold places? Are there plants around the poles of the earth? Are there plants around the equator?

GARDENS AND ORCHARDS

The farmer has a garden. He plows the ground in the spring and makes the earth very soft and fine with a harrow or rake. In this soft earth he plants his vegetables ; cabbages, beans, onions, peas, beets, radishes, turnips, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, and many others. He works over the ground with a hoe to keep the weeds from growing, and to keep the ground loose around the roots of the plants.

Beans grow on long vines, and the farmer has to stick tall poles in the ground for the vines to climb up on. Tomatoes and peas grow on shorter vines and they need sticks put up to keep them off the ground. The farmer raises vegetables for his family to eat. He does not sell many of them.

The farmer has an orchard. In his orchard there are apple trees, peach trees, pear trees, plum trees, and cherry trees. These trees are called fruit trees. They all bear fruit in the summer. The farmer sells some of this fruit, but keeps most of it for his family to eat. The apples are put in barrels and stored in the farmer's cellar. But peaches, plums, and cherries will not keep like apples. They have to be dried, or put in tin cans or glass jars.

SPELLING

drug	garage	breathe	harrows
druggist	always	disease	cutting
medicine	pane	closely	tract
prescription	tight	seams	blocks
poison	equator	laundry	which
patent	weeds	garments	live stock
baker	packed	ironing	anything

RESTAURANTS

Restaurants are places to go to get your meals. If you are away from home, you go to a restaurant to get your dinner. If you have no home, you can go to a restaurant for all of your meals.

Restaurants have two rooms: a kitchen and a dining room. Both of these rooms should be kept very clean. The dishes on the table should be kept clean. The tablecloth should be clean.

There is a great deal of garbage about a restaurant. It should not be thrown into the alley. It should be put into garbage cans and the lids kept on the cans. The garbage cans should be kept clean.

WORDS TO BE STUDIED

dough	motor truck	steel	heavy
trough	motorcycle	rollers	village
loaves	bicycle	sash	glass
customers	earth	pole	dust
engine	thousand	rake	rain
gasoline	because	climb	snow
weather	everybody	barrels	pleasant
rubber	everything	mangle	healthy
hollow	together	starched	board
pumped	finished	poker	putty
puncture	lungs	plows	middle

What does the farmer grow in his garden? What does the farmer grow in his orchard? Where does the farmer put his apples and potatoes for the winter?

TREES

Trees grow in the ground. They have long roots which reach far down into the ground and hold the tree so that it does not fall over. Trees grow high. Some trees are higher than houses. The main part of the tree is called the trunk. It is round and hard. The outside of the trunk is rough. It is called the bark of the tree. The parts of the tree that are small and spread out are the branches, or limbs, of the tree. A tree has one trunk. It has many branches.

The leaves grow on the branches. The leaves of some trees fall off in the autumn. These trees are called deciduous trees. The leaves of other trees stay on all winter. These trees are called evergreens.

If you cut a tree in summer, a juice like water comes out of the cut. This is the sap of the tree. The sap comes up from the roots through little holes or pores in the wood. The sap keeps the tree alive.

Some trees bear fruit. The apple tree bears apples. The peach tree bears peaches. The orange tree bears oranges.

Some trees bear nuts. The outside of the nut is hard. It is the shell of the nut. The kernel is on the inside of the nut. We eat the kernel of nuts.

Some trees bear seeds. From the seeds other trees will grow.



HOSPITALS

Hospitals are places for sick people. When a man gets hurt or sick, he may be taken to a hospital in an ambulance.



An ambulance is an auto that has cots, or small beds, instead of seats. The sick man can lie down in it.

There are good doctors at the hospital. There are good nurses at the hospital. The nurses know how to

take care of sick people. There are good medicines at the hospital. Everything is very quiet about a hospital. The food at the hospital is good for sick people to eat.

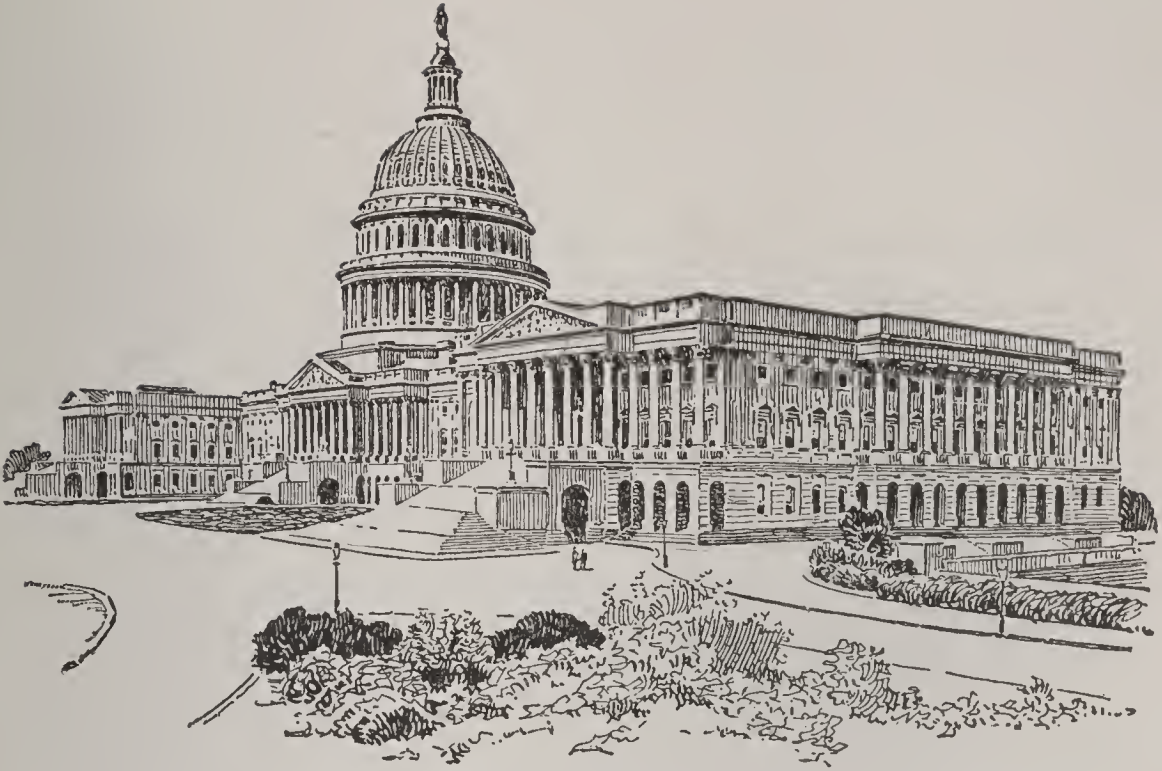
The hospital is a quiet place.

The hospital is a good place for sick people.

Hospitals are very clean. The rooms have plenty of light, and plenty of good fresh air. Hospitals are good places, and yet it is better to keep well and stay out of them. Take good care of your health. How is a sick man taken to a hospital? Why are hospitals good places for sick people to go?

SPELLING

sick	hospital	beds	doctor
hurt	ambulance	cots	nurse
auto	medicines	clean	fresh
quiet	people	plenty	light



THE CAPITOL

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

Washington is the capital city of the United States. The city was named for George Washington, the first president of the United States. The president of the United States lives in Washington.

The laws of the United States are made in Washington. The men who make our laws are called congressmen. Congressmen are elected by the people.

When the congressmen are all met together they are called the Congress of the United States. The Congress of the United States meets in a large building called the Capitol Building.

The Washington Monument is in Washington. It is the monument to George Washington. It is 550 feet high. It is one of the highest monuments in the world.

The paper money of the United States is made in Washington. It is printed in a large building called the Treasury Building. Gold and silver money is made at the United States mints. One of these mints is in Philadelphia.

There are many other buildings in Washington where the work of the United States government is carried on. What is the capital city of the United States? Why was the city given this name? Where does the president of the United States live? Where are the laws of the United States made? Where does the Congress of the United States meet? How high is the Washington Monument? Where is the money of the United States made?

George Washington was the first president of the United States. He was "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

HOTELS

A hotel is a place where you can go to get a room to sleep in. If you are away from home at night you go to a hotel to get a room for the night. You go to the desk of the hotel. You write your name and address in the hotel register. The clerk assigns you a room and gives you the key to the door.

Your room has a number and the key has the same number. Hotel beds should be kept clean and dry. If the sheets are damp, they will give you a cold. In the morning you pay for your room and give the key back to the clerk.

What is a restaurant? What should be done with the garbage about a restaurant? Why should flies be kept out of restaurants?

CORN FIELDS

The farmer grows corn. In the spring he hitches his horses to the plow and turns over the soil in long furrows. Over the plowed ground his horses then drag the harrow, crushing the clods and making the earth fine and soft for planting. He then picks out his best corn and plants three or four grains in a place, and covers them with the soft earth.

When the corn begins to grow the farmer keeps stirring the ground with a plow. This is done to kill the weeds and to keep the ground soft about the roots of the corn. By and by a



tassel appears at the top of each stalk and soon an ear of corn begins to grow from the base of one of the blades. The rough part in the middle of each ear of corn is called the cob, and the kernels are the grains. When the corn begins to turn brown in the autumn, the stalks are cut off and placed in shocks. A little later the husks are pulled from the ears of corn, and the ears themselves are broken from the stalks. This is called husking the corn.

Corn is a good food for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, all kinds of poultry, and even man himself. Only the grains are used for food. When grains of corn are ground in

a mill they are called corn meal. Corn meal may be cooked with water and eaten as mush, or it may be baked into corn bread. Corn grains cooked whole are called hominy. Green corn cooked with beans is called succotash.

Who grows corn? When does the farmer plant corn? When does the farmer gather his corn? What is corn good for? What is corn meal? What is hominy? What is succotash?

corn	stalk	mush	shocks
kernels	blades	hominy	shelled
furrows	tassel	succotash	bite

STREET CARS AND ELEVATED TRAINS

There are street cars all over the city. Some go north and south, and some go east and west. You can get a transfer from one car line to another. You can go almost anywhere you want to go on the street car. In some cities the fare is a nickel. In other cities it is more.

Street cars run in the middle of the streets. The city gives the street car company permission to lay the track and run the cars in the public streets. This permission is called a franchise.

The street car is the poor man's carriage. He can go a long distance for a small sum of money. Most men could not go so far to get work if they did not have the street cars. They do the people so much good that the city thinks it is right to give the company permission to run them in the people's streets.

In some cities there are elevated trains. These do not run in the streets. They run on tracks high above the streets. They do not stop on the street crossings, but

only at the elevated stations. The city gives the elevated company permission to build its tracks and run its cars. Elevated cars are good for the people, but they do not go everywhere as the street cars do.

Where do the street cars run? Are street cars good for the poor man? Why? Who gives the street car company permission to run cars in the public streets?

elevated	crossing	permission	tracks
distance	company	carriage	trains

LAND AND WATER

The earth is made up of land and water. The large bodies of land are called continents. On the western half of the earth there are two continents. They are North America and South America. The United States is in North America. On the eastern half of the earth there are four continents. They are Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

The large bodies of water are called oceans. There are five great oceans on the earth. The Atlantic Ocean is between Europe and America; the Pacific Ocean is between Asia and America; the Indian Ocean is between Asia and Australia; the Arctic Ocean is around the North Pole; and the Antarctic Ocean is around the South Pole.

The smaller bodies of land are called islands. England is an island. Japan is an island. The Philippines are islands. Cuba is an island, and there are many others.

The smaller bodies of water are called seas or gulfs. The Mediterranean Sea is south of Europe; the Baltic Sea is north of Europe; the Gulf of Mexico is south of North America; and there are many others.

What is the earth made of? What are the large bodies of land called? What continents are on the western half of the earth? What continents are on the eastern half of the earth? What are the large bodies of water called? Name the oceans on the earth. What are the smaller bodies of land called? What are the smaller bodies of water called?

continents	oceans	Atlantic	Australia
islands	seas	Pacific	North America
Europe	gulfs	Indian	South America
Antarctic	Arctic	Asia	Africa

BONES OF THE BODY

There are bones in our bodies. There are long bones in our legs. These bones make our legs stand up stiff. There are long bones in our arms. These bones make our arms stick out straight. There are round bones in our heads. These bones make our heads round and hard. The bone in our chin is called the jaw-bone, and the bones in our cheeks are called cheek-bones. There are short bones in our hands and feet. There are joints at the ends of these short bones.

There are many bones in our back. They are called back-bones, or vertebræ. The back-bones make our bodies stand up stiff. There are many bones around our bodies. They are called ribs. The ribs make our bodies round. All the bones in the body are called the skeleton.

What do the bones in our legs do? What do the bones in our arms do? What are the bones around our bodies called? What do the ribs do? What are the bones in our back called? What is the skeleton?

FABLES

THE DOG IN THE MANGER

A dog was lying in a manger full of hay. An ox came by and wanted to eat the hay. But the dog growled at him and would not let him eat it. "You are a selfish dog," said the ox. "You cannot eat the hay yourself and you will not let any one else eat it."

What did the ox say to the dog in the manger?

THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGG

There was once a man who had a goose that laid a golden egg every day. The man thought she must have a great mass of gold inside of her and he wanted to get it all at once. So he killed the goose and cut her open. But he found that she was just like other geese. So the greedy man lost the riches he had. He had killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

What did the greedy man do with the goose that laid the golden egg?

THE FOX AND THE GRAPES

A hungry fox saw some grapes hanging on a vine high up from the ground. He jumped and jumped until he was tired trying to get some. But he could not reach them. At last he went away saying, "I do not want them. They are sour grapes anyway."

What did the fox say about the grapes?

jaw-bones	skeleton	long	one body
cheek-bones	vertebræ	short	two bodies
back-bones	ribs	stiff	round

HERCULES AND THE WAGONER

A man was driving a heavy wagon along a muddy road. The wheels stuck fast in the mud and the horses could go no farther. The man did not try to get out, but fell on his knees and began to pray to Hercules to come and help him. "You are a lazy fellow," said Hercules. "Get up and try again. Put your own shoulder to the wheel. Heaven helps only those who help themselves."

What did Hercules say to the wagoner?

A wagoner is a man who drives a wagon.

COFFEE

The blossoms of the coffee plant are white, and smell very sweet. The berries are a dark red, and look like cranberries. When these berries are ripe they are picked, put into a basket or sack, and carried to the coffee house. In each berry there are two seeds, called "coffee beans." They are round on one side and flat on the other.

These beans are beaten out of the berries and spread out on a cement floor to dry. This takes a long time. Men keep stirring the beans all the time they are drying, and every night they carry them under a shelter, for the dew is not good for them. When the coffee is dry, it is put into sacks, and is ready to be shipped.

Most of our coffee comes from Brazil. It is sent from Rio Janeiro to New York, or some other city of the United States and then sent all over the country. Before coffee is used it is roasted, and then ground. Coffee is also grown in Arabia, Java, Mexico, and Central America.

Where does most of the coffee come from? How does coffee grow? What are coffee beans?

SUGAR

Sugar is made from the juice of the sugar cane. Sugar cane grows in the South where the summers are long. The cane stalks grow tall and are full of sweet juice. When the cane is ripe, the stalks are cut close to the ground and taken to the sugar mill. Here they are passed between two large steel rollers and the juice pressed out of them. The juice is then put into large pans and boiled. If the juice is boiled until it is thick it is molasses. If it is boiled until it is in little grains, it is sugar. The state of Louisiana makes most of the cane sugar made in the United States.



Some sugar is made from the juice of the beet. The sugar beet is white and grows very large. The juice is pressed out in the sugar mill, and then is boiled, just like cane sugar. Beet sugar is not so sweet as cane sugar.

Maple sugar is made from the sap of the maple tree. Men bore holes in the trees, the sap runs out, and is caught in pails or small troughs. It is then boiled in pans or kettles, like any other sugar.

What is sugar made from? Where does the sugar cane grow? Where is the juice pressed out of the cane stalks? How is the juice made into sugar? What is molasses? What is beet sugar made from?

sugar	cane	juice	Louisiana
molasses	maple	sap	kettle

WHEAT, OATS, AND HAY

The farmer grows wheat. First he plows and harrows the ground as he does when he is going to plant corn. Then he scatters the grains thickly over the ground, either by hand or by a machine called a drill. Wheat is not planted in rows as corn is. Wheat grows so thick that weeds cannot grow. In a few months heads appear on the ends of the stalks. These heads of wheat hold the grains. Grains of wheat do not grow on cobs as corn does, but they grow on the top of the stalk. When the heads of the stalks of wheat turn yellow, they are cut with a reaper, bound in bundles, and placed in shocks like corn. When these shocks are dry, they are hauled to a threshing machine, where the grain is separated from the stalks. Wheat stalks are called straw.

Wheat may be fed to poultry and even to horses and cattle, but it is most used as a food for man. It is man's best bread food. The grains are ground in a mill and are then called flour. Flour is sold to the bakers and to our homes, and baked into bread.

The farmer grows oats. He makes the ground ready and sows the grain just as he does for wheat. He cuts the grain and threshes it the same as he does wheat. Oats is most used as food for horses and poultry. It is sometimes ground and eaten by man. It is called oatmeal. Corn, wheat, and oats are called grains.

The farmer grows hay. Hay is grass that has been cut and dried for winter food. The farmer does not let the live stock eat the grass. He lets the grass grow high. When it is ripe he cuts it with a mowing machine, and lets it dry in the sun. He then rakes it up with a hayrake, loads it

upon a wagon, and hauls it to the barn or stack, where it is kept for winter. Hay is food for horses, cattle, and sheep. Pigs and chickens cannot eat it.

What is wheat used for? What is oats used for? What is hay made from? What does the farmer do with the hay?

scatter	oats	mowing machine	oatmeal
drill	hay	hayrake	stack

SHOE FACTORIES

Our shoes are made in shoe factories. These are large buildings with many floors and many rooms. Hundreds of people work in one of these factories and each one does only a small part of the work of making each pair of shoes. Some cut out the soles of the shoes. Others cut out the uppers. Some sew the soles together. Others sew the uppers together.

In each factory there are a great many sewing machines, all run by electricity. Some of the workmen make the heels. Some sew the uppers to the soles. Some make the holes for the eyelets, and some put the eyelets in. Often as many as forty people work on one pair of shoes. Some factories make thousands of pairs in a day.

Some factories make only men's shoes; some make only women's shoes; and some make only shoes for children. When the shoes are ready they are packed in boxes and sold to the shoe stores. We buy our shoes from the shoe store.

Where are shoes made? How many people work in a shoe factory? Does each one make a whole shoe, or only a part of a shoe? Where do we buy our shoes?

MARKET GARDENS

Near the city there are many large gardens, where men grow vegetables to sell. They are called market gardens. The gardener grows long rows of cabbages. When the cabbages are ripe the man cuts off the heads of cabbage and puts them in a wagon. Then he drives into the city and sells the cabbages to the grocers.



The gardener grows long rows of radishes. When they are large enough to eat, he pulls them up, washes them, and ties them in small bunches. He sells these bunches of radishes to the grocers.

The gardener grows large beds of strawberries. When the berries are ripe the gardener picks them and puts them in small baskets. Then these baskets are put into boxes called crates and sold to the grocer. Raspberries and blackberries are grown in the same way.

Sometimes the gardener grows corn. He does not wait until the corn is ripe, but pulls off the ears while they are green and soft. These ears are called roasting-ears.

MUSCLES AND SKIN

The flesh of our bodies is called muscle. We have many muscles in our bodies. We have long muscles in our legs, which bend our legs when we walk. There are long muscles in our arms, which make our arms bend. We have short muscles in our fingers and toes, which make them bend at the joints. Muscles make our jaws move when we chew our food. Our tongue is a muscle and moves when we talk. Very small muscles make our eyes turn from one side to the other, and up and down.

Our bodies are covered with skin. The skin covers our hands and our faces, our feet and our legs. The skin is thick on our hands and feet, and thin on our lips. The skin protects our bodies like clothing.

The skin should be kept clean. It is full of little holes called pores. We sweat through the skin. The sweat comes through the pores of the skin, and leaves oil and dirt on our bodies.

We should wash our hands and faces several times a day. We should wash our whole bodies at least once a week. When we wash our bodies we say we take a bath. If we take a bath often, it will keep us well.

There are nails at the ends of our fingers. Nails are very hard skin. The nails protect the ends of our fingers and keep them from getting hurt. They help us to pick up little things with our fingers. We should keep our finger nails clean.

Hair also grows from the skin. The hair protects the head, and the eyebrows protect the eyes. The hair should be kept clean just the same as the skin. We should wash our hair at least once a week.

THE UNITED STATES

We live in the United States. It is in the central part of North America. The country north of us is called Canada, and belongs to England. The country south of us is called Mexico. There are forty-eight states in the United States.

The largest river in the United States is the Mississippi River. It flows south through the central part of the United States and empties into the Gulf of Mexico. Several large rivers empty into the Mississippi River. The Missouri River and the Arkansas River come from the west, and the Ohio River comes from the east. The valleys of these rivers, and a great many smaller ones, make the great Mississippi Valley. The Mississippi Valley is one of the richest farming countries in the world.

There are five great lakes in the United States: Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. They are called the Great Lakes.

In what part of North America is the United States? What is the country north of us? What country is south of us? What is the largest river in the United States? How many great lakes are there in the United States?

central	Mississippi	Ohio	Michigan
Canada	Missouri	Superior	Huron
Mexico	Arkansas	Ontario	Erie

The Atlantic Ocean is east of us.

The Gulf of Mexico is south of us.

The Great Lakes are north of us.

The Pacific Ocean is west of us.

Canada is north of us.

SCHOOL DOCTORS AND NURSES

Our children go to school in the daytime. We go to school at night. Their teacher teaches them to talk English. Our teacher teaches us to talk English. We can talk English with them. We should try to talk English all the time.

Everybody talks English in America. In the day school our children are taught to read and write English, and to spell all the words. They are also taught arithmetic, geography, history, music, and drawing. The teacher in the day school says they are good children. She says their deportment is good.

The school tries to keep our children well. The school-rooms are light and have plenty of good fresh air. The children are taught to play games so that they do not get too tired.

The school doctor comes to the school every day. He examines the children who look as if they were going to be sick. If he finds them really sick he sends them home. These children should be taken to the family doctor. If a child has measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or chicken pox, he may give that disease to other children. He should not be in school. He is sent home and no one should be allowed to come into the house until he is well. The school doctor will vaccinate the children so that they will not have small-pox.

The school nurse also comes to school every day. She dresses cuts and bruises and looks after other things that help keep the children well. The city pays the teachers, doctors, and nurses. The city takes good care of our children.

BANKS

Banks are places to keep money. The money in a bank is kept in a large safe and behind iron bars, so that no one can get in and steal it. The man who keeps the bank is called a banker. When you give your money to the banker,



he gives you a bank book. The bank book tells you how much money you have put into the bank. When you want to get any of your money out of the bank, you write a check, sign your name to it, and the banker gives you the money you want.

There are three kinds of banks in this country: National Banks, State Banks, and private banks. If you put your money in a National Bank it is safe. The United States government looks after it. If you put your money in a State Bank it is pretty safe, because the state looks after it. But if you put your money in a private bank it is not always so safe.

Do not keep money about the house, or carry it in your clothing. Some one might steal it. Put your money in a National Bank.

bank	banker	much	national
safe	steal	check	state
bars	bank book	sign	private

SPELLING

bones	Arabia	sap	sweat
long	Java	kettle	pores
short	Mississippi	scatter	several
stiff	Ohio	separate	both
round	riches	threshing	protect
jaw	bank	binder	oats
vertebræ	ordinance	straw	sow
ribs	uppers	bunches	oatmeal
skeleton	heels	boxes	rake
berry	factory	Missouri	stack
blossom	eyelets	flows	ranch
cranberry	forty	valley	pasture
beaten	pair	aldermen	cowboy
cement	juice	council	central
stirring	molasses	crates	Canada
shelter	Louisiana	roasting ears	belongs
dew	maple	muscles	Arkansas
Brazil	cane	skin	empties
English	geography	measles	vaccinate
reading	history	scarlet fever	teach
spelling	music	diphtheria	teacher
writing	drawing	chicken pox	teaches
arithmetic	deportment	smallpox	taught

What are banks?

Where is the money in a bank kept?

What does a banker do?

What is a check?

How many kinds of banks are there?

Why should you not keep money about the house?

MILLS

The miller grinds corn into meal and wheat into flour. The grinding is done by two large stones, one of which keeps turning round and round on the other one. The millstone is sometimes turned by water power. The water that runs in the millrace falls down upon a large mill wheel and makes it turn. The turning of the mill wheel makes the millstone turn.

The miller pours the wheat from the sacks into the hopper. From the hopper it runs in a little stream down through a hole in the upper millstone, and gets between the two stones. As the upper stone turns on the lower one, the grains of wheat are crushed and ground into a very fine powder.

This is then sifted through a fine cloth, called bolting-cloth. The bran, or outer covering of the wheat grains, is left on top of the cloth, but the fine white flour passes through. This flour is put into barrels and sacks, and sold to the baker and grocer.

In some large mills flour is made by crushing wheat between large steel rollers turned by steam. In some mills thousands of bags of flour are ground in a day.

What does the miller do? What is flour? What is meal?

mill	stone	hopper	bran
millstone	power	crushed	steel
mill race	turning	sifted	roller
mill wheel	grinding	bolting-cloth	• flour

The mills that grind wheat into flour are called grist mills.

Nearly all the grist mills in our country are turned by steam power.

Most of the great grist mills are in Minnesota.

Corn when ground is sometimes called Indian meal.

FOOD, AIR, AND BLOOD

When we eat food we first chew it. We grind it between our teeth and mix it with the saliva of the mouth. The food is then swallowed. It passes down our throats into our stomachs. The food is digested in the stomach. When food is digested it is like water. It then passes into the blood. If food is not well chewed, it will not be well digested. It will not do us good. We should eat slowly and chew our food well.

The blood of the body is in the veins. The veins are like long rubber tubes. They run from the heart to all parts of the body. The heart pumps the blood through the veins. Place your hand on your left side and you can feel your heart beat. Put your finger on your wrist and you can feel the blood going through your veins. This is called your pulse. The blood carries the food to all parts of the body.

We breathe with our lungs. Our lungs are between our ribs. Our lungs are made up of a great many little sacs. The air goes through pipes into all these little sacs. The blood comes to all these little sacs. The air makes the blood pure.

What do we do when we chew our food? What do we do with our food after we chew it? Where is the blood of the body? What does the heart do? What does the blood do? Where are our lungs? What do we do with our lungs? What does the air do to the blood?

saliva	stomach	slowly	tubes
swallowed	digested	veins	heart
throats	blood	rubber	wrist

THE CITY COUNCIL

The men who make the laws for the city are called aldermen. When the aldermen are all met together they are called the City Council. The laws which the City Council passes for governing the city are called ordinances. The aldermen hold their meetings in the City Hall.

There are many aldermen in the city. The city is divided into a number of wards, and a number of aldermen are elected to represent these wards. There are generally two aldermen from each ward. They are elected by the voters who live in that ward. Every naturalized citizen over 21 years of age can vote in America.

When a law is proposed to the City Council the aldermen talk about it. Some are for it and some are against it. After they have talked about it for some time they vote on it. The president of the council says: "All those who are in favor of this law will say 'aye.'" "All those who are against it will say 'no.'" If more than half of the aldermen vote "aye" the ordinance is passed.

We should be very careful to elect good men to be aldermen. Good men will make good laws. Bad men will make bad laws.

What are the men who make the laws for the city called? When the aldermen are all met together what are they called? Where does the City Council hold its meetings? What are the laws that govern the city called? How are the aldermen elected? Why should we be careful to elect good aldermen?

aldermen	ordinance	proposed	against
council	ward	favor	aye
voters	elected	naturalized	no

SHEEP RANCHES

A sheep ranch is a ranch on which the ranchman keeps sheep. There are sometimes many thousand sheep on one of these ranches. The men who take care of the sheep are called shepherds, or herders. They seldom ride horses as the cowboys do. They have dogs that are trained to drive the sheep as well as men do. In the



early spring the lambs are born. At that time the shepherd and his dogs must be very watchful. They must see that the little lambs do not die or get killed.

About the first of June, the sheep are driven into pens and sheared. Each sheep is caught and held while a man with a large pair of shears, or with a shearing machine, cuts off the wool. The wool is then packed into large bags, and sold to some factory where it is made into woollen cloth for our clothing. The sheep do not need the wool in the summer. It would make them too warm.

THE MAYOR

The chief officer in the government of the city is the mayor. In most cities he is president of the City Council and signs his name to all ordinances before they become laws. If he does not think an ordinance will make a good law, he “vetoes” it. That is, he says he is against it and will not sign it. Then the City Council will have to pass the ordinance over again, or it will not become a law of the city. The mayor has much to do with making the laws of the city.

It is the duty of the mayor to see that the people obey the laws of the city. He appoints the Chief of Police, who has control of all the policemen in the city. The Chief of Police tells each policeman what part of the city he has to watch and how he has to make the people obey the laws.

The mayor appoints the Chief of the Fire Department.

The mayor appoints the Commissioner of Health.

The mayor appoints the Building Commissioner.

The mayor appoints the Superintendent of Streets.

The mayor appoints the Board of Education.

The mayor is elected by the people of the whole city. We should be careful to elect a good mayor. The name of the mayor of this city is

Mayor	veto
Chief of Police	signs
Chief of Fire Department	enforces
Commissioner of Health	appoints
Building Commissioner	obey
Superintendent of Streets	elect

TEETH

Our teeth grow in our jaws. They are set in the jaw-bone by their roots. The jaw-bones have holes in them for the teeth. A man has thirty-two teeth; sixteen are in the upper jaw and sixteen are in the lower jaw. Some of our teeth are flat and sharp for biting, and some are large and rough for grinding.

The outside of the teeth is very hard. It is called the enamel of the teeth. The inside of the teeth is not so hard. If the enamel of a tooth is broken, the tooth decays. Then we have toothache. When we eat, some of the food stays between the teeth. If this is not taken out, it will make the teeth decay. The mouth should be washed out with water after every meal. The teeth should be cleaned with a toothbrush at least once a day.

Decaying teeth are bad for the health. The holes in the teeth should be filled so that they will not decay any more. Sometimes our teeth are decayed so much that they cannot be filled. They have to be pulled out by the roots. Then they do not grow in again. We cannot chew our food well. Our food will not digest well in our stomachs. We will not have good health. We will have to get false teeth.

The man who takes care of our teeth is called a dentist. The dentist cleans our teeth. When our teeth are decayed the dentist cleans out the holes and puts in a filling. Then they do not decay any more. When our teeth have to be pulled out the dentist pulls them. When we need false teeth the dentist makes them for us.

The baby has baby teeth. These teeth drop out when the child is about ten years old. The permanent teeth

grow in their places. When baby teeth get loose they should be pulled, so that the permanent teeth will grow in straight.

How many teeth does a man have? How many are in his upper jaw? What is the outside of the tooth called? What should we do to keep our teeth from decaying? What should we do when there are holes in our teeth? What is the man called who takes care of our teeth? What kind of teeth has a baby?

tooth	enamel	grinding	permanent
toothbrush	decay	biting	false
toothache	filling	roots	rough

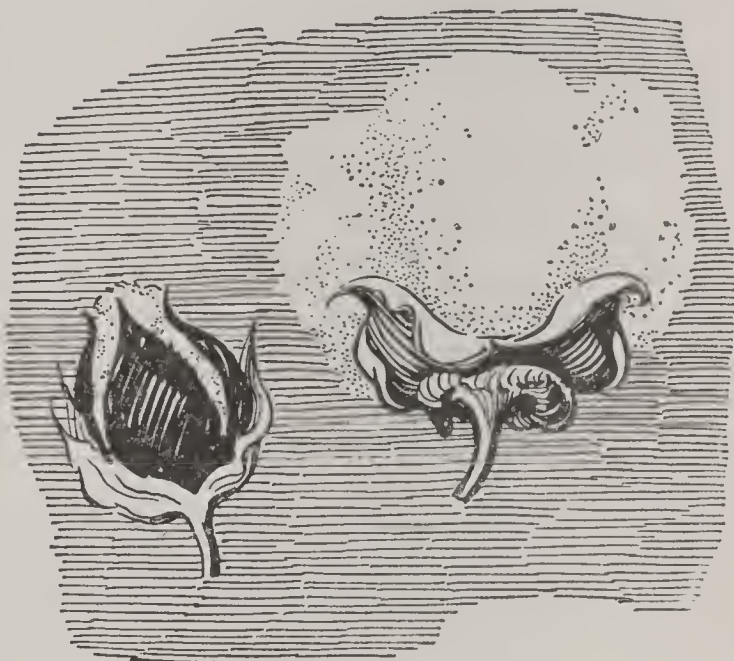
NEWSPAPERS

The newspaper tells us what is going on in the world. The man who says what shall go into the newspaper is called the editor. The man who sets up the type is called the printer. When anything takes place that is worth putting into the newspaper, the editor writes an account of it. The printer takes this story and sets it in type, one letter at a time, so that it will print the story. The type is arranged in forms the size of a page of a newspaper. These are locked together so they cannot move. The ink is put on these letters with long rubber rollers. Then the clean paper is put on them. This prints the paper.

But a newspaper tells you more than the news. It prints advertisements. The advertisements tell you where you can buy what you want, and what you will have to pay for it. They tell you who is wanting men and where you can get work. They tell you where you can rent a flat, or where you can find some one to buy your horse.

COTTON

Cotton is the long white hairs that grow on the seeds of the cotton plant. The plants are set out in rows about three feet apart, and they grow to be about three feet high. The blossoms are white, and cover the plant as thick as roses on a rosebush. When the blossoms fall off, the plants are seen to be covered with large green balls, called bolls. These bolls contain the seeds. When the bolls are ripe they turn brown and burst open. Then you can see the cotton, and the plants are all white with it.



Men and women and children now pass along the rows of plants picking the cotton out of the dry bolls, and placing it in baskets or sacks which they carry. The seeds are picked with the cotton, for it grows very tight to them. The cotton is then taken to the gin where it is passed between rollers, and pulled off the seeds. It is then bound into large bundles, called bales, and shipped to some factory where cotton cloth is made.

The cotton seeds are crushed, and the oil pressed out of them. The oil is sold as cottonseed oil, sometimes as olive oil. The rest of the crushed seeds is sold as a food for cattle.

MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES

There are two great mountain systems in the United States. The Appalachian Mountains are in the eastern part, and the Rocky Mountains are in the western part. The great Mississippi Valley lies between them. The Rocky Mountains form one of the largest mountain systems in the world.

There are three great plains in the United States: the Atlantic Coast Plain, the Pacific Coast Plain, and the Gulf Coast Plain. These three plains and the Mississippi Valley make the great farming region of the United States.

Many important rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean: the Connecticut River, the Hudson River, the Delaware River, the Susquehanna River, the Potomac River, and the James River.

There are also large rivers which flow into the Pacific Ocean: the Columbia River, the Sacramento River, and the Colorado River.

The Mississippi River and the Rio Grande River flow into the Gulf of Mexico.

The St. Lawrence River is in Canada.

In what part of the United States are the Appalachian Mountains? In what part of the United States are the Rocky Mountains? What rivers of the United States flow into the Atlantic Ocean? What rivers flow into the Pacific Ocean? What rivers flow into the Gulf of Mexico?

mountain	Connecticut	Columbia	Rocky
system	Hudson	Sacramento	Potomac
Appalachian	Susquehanna	Colorado	Rio Grande

COTTON CLOTH

Cotton cloth is made from cotton. When the cotton reaches the mill it is first carefully cleaned. Then it is carded, so that the fibers, or hairs, will lie straight. Next, the fibers are drawn out and twisted into a thread. This is called spinning. The spinning is done by machines. Some of the machines spin two thousand threads at one time.

These threads are then woven into cloth. The weaving is done on a machine called a loom. A large number of threads are arranged side by side to run the long way of the cloth. These are called warp threads.



Then other threads are run back and forth between these, under some and over others, weaving in the cross threads. These are called woof threads.

Some of the cotton grown in the United States is sent to England to be manufactured into cloth. But most of it is sent to the mills in the New England states, in our own country. There are also some cotton mills in the cotton states of the South.

fiber	loom	weave	wove	spun
carded	warp	woof	twisted	woven

STREETS AND BOULEVARDS

The streets of the city belong to the public. They are public streets. They belong to the people. Some streets are called avenues. There are so many horses and wagons and autos and motor trucks on the streets that they have to be paved. If the streets were not paved, they would get full of holes. Boulevards are paved with asphalt. This makes a very smooth street so that the autos and carriages run easily. Streets for heavy hauling are paved with granite blocks. This makes a rough street, but it is very hard. It can bear heavy loads. Other streets are paved with wood blocks, with bricks, or with crushed stone.

The city keeps the streets clean. Men in white clothing sweep the boulevards all the time. They put the dirt into iron boxes which are placed by the side of the streets. By and by, a city wagon comes along, this dirt is thrown into it and hauled away to some dump. Sometimes the firemen turn floods of water upon the streets, and wash the dirt into the sewers.

The superintendent of streets takes care of the streets of the city. The men are paid by the city.

To whom do the streets of a city belong? Why must streets be paved? Who keeps the streets clean? Who pays the men who keep the streets clean?

public	boulevard	gangs	heavy
paved	granite	floods	asphalt
people	avenue	motor	carriage
firemen	sewers	avenue	wagon
rough	crushed	placed	trucks

CITY SEWERS

The city builds sewers under its streets. The large sewers are built of brick and are sometimes five or six feet high. The smaller sewers empty into these larger ones. They are made of iron pipes or of tile pipes. It is like a number of little rivers under the city. The water from our houses or factories, or from the streets runs into these sewers and carries the dirt away. The large sewers empty into the river or into a lake and thus the dirt is carried away from the city.

Sometimes some of the dirt stays in the bottom of the sewer and will not wash away. Then some men will open a manhole, put a ladder down and go down into the sewer. They dig up the dirt with shovels, put it in buckets and bring it up to the street. Then the dirt is hauled away.

The superintendent of streets and his men look after the sewers. The city pays the men for taking care of the sewers. We could not live in a city without sewers. The dirt and the filth of the city would make us all sick.

sewers	factory	stays	shovels
empty	factories	manhole	buckets
builds	built	freedom	smaller
under	brick	iron	larger
dirt	tile	carried	rivers
feet	lake	streets	bottom
filth	ladder	hauled	superintendent

Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light ;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our king.

WOOL AND LINEN CLOTH

Wool clothing is made from wool. When the wool reaches the factory it is first washed and carefully cleaned. It is then carded, so that the fibers that make up the wool will lie straight. Then it is spun. That is, the fibers are drawn out and twisted into threads. This is done by machinery, and many threads are twisted at one time. The threads are then dyed, to give them different colors before they are woven into cloth. The weaving of wool is just like the weaving of cotton. The warp threads are woven back and forth by means of the shuttle.

Some of our wool is shipped to the mills in England, but most of it is woven in the woolen mills of the New England states.

Linen cloth is made from the inner bark of the flax plant. The plant grows about as high as wheat, and bears seeds from which flax seed oil is made. When the plant is ripe it is pulled up by the roots and thrown into a stream of water, where it is left a while and then taken out and dried; the stalks are broken on a flax-brake. But the inner bark does not break. It is tough and remains like long hairs. It is then scutched, or beaten with a large wooden knife, to get the woody parts out and leave the stringy bark. When this is done it is carded, spun, and woven like cotton or wool.

Linen is very good cloth. It is used in tablecloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, laces, and other fine cloth.

What is wool clothing made of? Where do we get the wool? How are the fibers twisted into threads? Where are most of the woolen mills of this country? What is linen cloth made from? What else is made from the flax plant?

CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

New York is the largest city in the United States. It is on Manhattan Island, at the mouth of the Hudson River. A great many ships come to New York from other countries of the world. They bring a great many people who come to live in this country. The ships also bring a very large trade. New York is a ship city.

Chicago is the second city in the United States. It is on Lake Michigan in the Mississippi Valley. Most of its trade is carried on by railroads. Chicago is a railroad city.

San Francisco is a ship city on the western coast of the United States. The people who come to San Francisco from the Old World come across the Pacific Ocean. Most of her trade comes from Asia.

Denver is a mining city. It is in the Rocky Mountains and near a great many mines. All of its trade comes by railroads.

Minneapolis is a milling city. It is at the falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi River. It is in the great wheat-growing region and near a great forest region. It has the largest flour mills and lumber mills in the world.

New Orleans is near the mouth of the Mississippi River. The ships that cross the ocean can come up the river as far as New Orleans. They come to get the cotton that is grown in the Southern states. New Orleans is a great cotton city.

Boston is a ship city. It is on Massachusetts Bay. Most of its trade comes by ships across the Atlantic Ocean.

Philadelphia is a ship city. It is on the Delaware River, but ships that cross the ocean can come up the river that far.

Pittsburgh is a manufacturing city. It is at the head of the Ohio River. There are many coal mines about Pittsburgh. There are many iron mines about it. Pittsburgh manufactures iron and steel.

What is the largest city in the United States? What is the second city in the United States? Where is San Francisco? What city of the United States has the largest flour mills and lumber mills in the world? What is the great cotton city of the United States? What kind of city is Boston? Where is Philadelphia? What kind of city is Pittsburgh?

THE GOVERNOR

The chief officer in the government of the state is the governor. He has to sign his name to all bills that are passed by the state legislature before they become laws. If the governor does not think that a bill will make a good law he "vetoes" it. That is, he says he is against it, and will not sign it. Then the legislature will have to pass the bill over again, or it does not become a law. The governor has much to do with making the laws of the state.

The governor has to see that all men obey the laws of the state. He is commander of the state militia, or the soldiers of the state. He appoints men to look after the asylums for the blind people, the deaf people, and the insane people of the state. He appoints men to look after the penitentiaries or jails of the state.

The governor lives in a large house which is owned by the state. It is called the "Executive Mansion." The name of the governor of this state is.....

STATE LEGISLATURES

The United States is made up of a number of states. Each state makes its own laws and has its own government. The name of this state is

The men who make the laws are called legislators. When the legislators of the state are met together they are called the state legislature. They meet in two rooms. Those who meet in one room are called senators, and those who meet in the other room are called representatives.

The city in which they meet is called the capital city of the state. The capital city of this state is The building in which the legislature meets is called the capitol building.

There are many legislators in each state. The state is divided into districts and a senator or representative is elected from each district. They are elected by the voters who live in that district.

Every citizen born or naturalized in the United States can vote for state legislators.

When a law is proposed to the state legislature it is called a bill. First, the legislators talk about the bill; that is, they discuss it. Some of them are for it and some are against it. After they have discussed the bill for some time they vote on it. The president of the senate or the house of representatives says, "All those who are in favor of this bill will say 'Aye.'" "All those who are against it will say 'No.'" If more than half of the legislators vote "Aye" the bill is passed.

The voters should be very careful to select good men to be legislators. Good men make good laws. Bad men make bad laws.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The city has a police department. In the police department there are many policemen. They look after all parts of the city. Each man has a certain part of the city which he is to look after. This part is called his beat. He is to keep walking about the streets at all hours of the day or night, to see that our property is safe, and to see that no one gets hurt. Every hour he is expected to stop at a police telephone box, and report to the officer at the station.

Each policeman is on duty a certain number of hours each day or night. When his time is up, he goes to the station and another policeman is sent out to take his place. Some watch while others sleep. Over each squad of policemen there is a sergeant of police, and over a number of squads there is a captain of police. The whole police force is organized like an army. The highest police officer is the chief of police. He has charge of them all.

Some of the policemen ride horses. These are called mounted police. Some ride on motorcycles. These look after the automobiles to see that they do not run too fast. Some policemen do not wear a uniform. These are called detectives. Their duty is to try to find out who has committed crimes. If a man is found murdered, it is the duty of the detectives to find out who committed the murder. If a store is robbed, the detectives should find out who the robber was.

The police department takes care of the lives and the property of the people.

What do the policemen look after? What is a policeman's beat? What does a policeman do when his time is up? What are mounted police? What are detectives?

PRUNES, RAISINS, AND DATES

Prunes are made from plums. Only the largest and sweetest plums are used for prunes. The plums are first picked and carefully washed in warm water. They are then spread out upon long trays and left in the sun to dry. Several times a day, for about two weeks, men go about among them, rolling them over so that they will dry evenly on all sides. When they are dried, they are sorted and packed in boxes ready to be sold. Prunes are good for us to eat.

Prunes are raised in California, France, Germany, Spain, and South Africa.

Raisins are made from grapes. The grapes are picked and laid out in the sun to dry. When they are dried they are packed in boxes and sold. Most of the raisins come from Spain, but some are grown in California.

Dates are the fruit of the date palm tree. The tree grows only in hot and dry countries. The palm tree grows very high without branches and has only a few leaves on the very top. Each tree bears several clusters of dates up near the leaves. Dates are very sweet and are good for us to eat. They are the principal food of the Arabs on the Desert of Sahara and Arabia.

What are prunes made from? Where are prunes grown? What are raisins? Where do raisins come from? What are dates? Where do dates come from? Name six other kinds of fruit.

prunes	trays	California	Germany
raisins	sorted	France	palm
dates	Arabs	Spain	clusters
principal	Arabia	desert	Sahara

THE PARKS OF THE CITY

The city takes care of the parks. Men plant the trees and shrubs and keep them trimmed and watered, so that they are green and give good shade. Men water the grass so that it will be green and fresh for the people to walk on and children to play on. Men cut the grass with lawn mowers so that it will not get too long. Men sprinkle the



streets so that the dust will not fly and get on the grass and trees. Men set out flowers, water them and take care of them, so that they will be pretty for the people to look at.

There are policemen in the parks to see that the children do not get hurt as they run and play. There are ponds and lagoons in the park where we can watch the fish swim about, and where we may go boating in summer, and skating in winter. There are playgrounds in the park where we may play ball, and other games. There are men in the park who pick up the papers and lunch boxes which the people drop.

The city keeps the parks clean and pleasant for us, and we should help do this. Our children should not pick the flowers or break the trees. The city pays the men who keep the park clean.

Who takes care of the parks? What do the policemen in the parks do? Who keeps the parks clean?

trimmed	lawn mowers	ponds	boating
watered	sprinkled	lagoons	skating

TEA

Tea is made from the leaves of the tea plant. The trees are planted in rows, and kept trimmed so that they do not grow more than five or six feet high. When the trees are about three years old the first crop of leaves may be gathered. They are gathered four times a year. A tree will continue to yield good leaves for 25 or 30 years.

Only the young leaves are taken. The tea plant is an evergreen and the old leaves remain on the tree. Women and children pick off the leaves one at a time, and then spread them out to dry in the sun. As they are drying men and women keep rubbing and rolling them between their hands. This helps them to dry more quickly and gives them the curled appearance which tea has. When the leaves are dry they are packed in boxes ready to be shipped.

Tea is grown in China, Japan, India, Java, and Ceylon. We do not grow any tea in the United States.

What is tea? Who pick the leaves from the trees? How are the leaves dried? Where is tea grown?

Japan	China	India	Java	Ceylon	curled
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THE TELEPHONE

The telephone is a wonderful invention. The name is long so we sometimes speak of it only as a phone. By using the telephone you can talk with your friends when they are away from you. You can hear them talk to you.



You can know their voices and hear what they have to say. You talk into the mouthpiece, and you listen through a receiver which you put to your ear. Long wires run from your phone to the phone of the person you are talking with. These wires are charged with electricity and they carry the messages.

But you have to be connected with your friend through a telephone exchange. In the exchange is a switch-board, and sitting before the switch-board are a number of girls ready to make connections. You take down the receiver on your phone, and that lights a little lamp before one of the girls. At once she says "Number, please," and you tell her the number of the party you want to talk with. She takes the wire from your phone and connects it with the wire to his phone. This rings the bell on his phone, and he answers your call.

What is the short name for telephone? What do you do with a telephone? Can you hear your friend talk? What carries the messages? Where is the connection made between you and the party you wish to talk to?

phone	wonderful	voices	receiver
telephone	invention	mouthpiece	charged
message	exchange	party	listen
connected	switch-board	answers	carry

CONGRESS

The men who make the laws for the United States are called congressmen. They meet in two rooms, called houses. Those congressmen who meet in one room are called senators, and those who meet in the other room are called representatives. When all the congressmen are met together they are called the Congress of the United States. The city in which they meet is called the capital. The capital city of the United States is Washington. The building in which the congress meets is called the capitol building.

When a law is proposed to congress it is called a bill. The congressmen discuss the bill. Some are for it and others are against it. After they have discussed it for a short time they vote on it. The president of the senate or of the house of representatives says, "All those in favor of this bill will say 'Aye.' All those who are opposed to it will say 'No.' " If more than half of the congressmen vote "Aye," the bill is passed.

There are many Congressmen in the Congress of the United States. The people of each state elect two senators, and these make up the senate of the United States. Each state is divided into districts, and the people of each district elect one member of the house of representatives.

We should be careful to elect good men to be congressmen. Good men will make good laws. Bad men will make bad laws.

beat	telephone	duty	station	sergeant
expected	report	certain	squad	captain
organized	army	mounted	detectives	committee
crimes	murder	murdered	robbed	robber

THE PRESIDENT

The chief officer in the government of the United States is the president. He signs his name to all bills passed by congress before they become laws. If the president does not think a bill will make a good law he "vetoes" it. That is, he says he is opposed to it and will not sign it. Then congress will have to pass the bill over again or it will not be a law. The president has much to do with making the laws of the United States.

The president has to see that all men obey the laws of the United States. He is commander of all the soldiers of the United States.

The president appoints all postmasters and mail carriers in the United States and sees that the mail is carried to the right places. He appoints all collectors of revenue, keepers of lighthouses, and men who look after the people who come from other countries to the United States.

The president lives in a large house which is owned by the government and which is called the White House. The White House is the Executive Mansion of the United States. The name of the president of the United States is
.....

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The post office is a part of the United States government. The city does not pay for having our mail carried to us. The United States pays the postman.

There is a post office in every city and town in this country. The man in charge of the post office is the postmaster. He is appointed by the president of the United

States. Some post offices have many clerks. When mail is brought in from the mail boxes these clerks sort it over and put it into mail bags. All the mail that goes to a certain town is put into a bag for that town. Then the bags are put into a wagon and hauled to the railroad station.

The mail bags are put into mail cars. Sometimes the whole train is made up of mail cars. Then it is called a mail train. There are mail clerks on these mail cars. They sort over the mail as the train runs. At every station they throw off bags of mail and take on other bags of mail. Sometimes the train does not stop, but the mail is thrown off and taken on as the train runs.

Even in the country the United States carries our mail to us. The mail carrier has a horse and wagon. He puts the mail in the wagon and drives along the road. Each farmer has a mail box in front of his house. When the postman comes to one of these boxes, he puts in the mail he has for that person, and takes out what the farmer wants to send to other persons. When mail is delivered in the country it is called Rural Free Delivery.

The United States makes the postage stamps. They are printed in Washington, and sent out to all the post offices to be sold. There are 2¢ stamps, 5¢ stamps, 10¢ stamps, and many others. Even large packages may be sent by mail. The money received from the sale of postage stamps is used to pay postmasters, mail carriers, and other expenses.

The government makes two other kinds of stamps: special delivery stamps, and registered mail stamps. A special delivery stamp costs 10¢. If a letter comes into the office with a special delivery stamp on it, the postmaster will not wait for the regular carrier to deliver the letter, but

will send it at once by a special carrier. A registered mail stamp costs 10¢. If you register your letter and it is lost, the government will pay you for it.

The government makes postal cards. A postal card costs one cent. The stamp is already on the postal card. You have only to write what you want to, put on the address, and drop it in the mail box.

The post office sells money orders. If you want to send money to some one in another town or another country, do not put the money in a letter. It might get lost, or be stolen. Go to the post office, give the postmaster the amount of money you want to send, and he will give you a money order for that amount. Send the money order to your friend; he will take it to his post office and get the money for it. A money order costs only a few cents.

The government has postal savings banks. These banks are at the post office. If you put your money in the postal savings banks, it is safe. The United States has promised to pay you. It also pays you a small interest.

Who pays the postman for bringing our mail to us? Who is the postmaster? Who appoints the postmaster? Who sorts out the mail when it comes into the post office? How is mail taken from one town to another? Who makes the postage stamps? Who gets the money we pay for postage stamps? What does a special delivery stamp cost?

SPELLING

mail	mail box	mail clerk	postmaster
postman	mail car	mail bag	postal card
mail carrier	mail train	packages	expenses
stamp	money order	interest	register
address	postal	appoints	special

INDEPENDENCE DAY

The Fourth of July is America's great holiday. On the fourth day of July, 1776, the American colonies declared that they would be free and independent of England. They wrote a long paper telling what the king of England had done, and why they would be independent of him. This paper was called the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence says that all men are created free and equal. It says that the king of England tried to tax the Americans without their consent. It says that the king had sent soldiers among the Americans who abused and insulted them. It says that the king had refused to give good laws to the Americans. It said that the "American colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states."

The American colonies had a long war with England. George Washington led the armies of America. George Washington won in the war, and America was free.

So we celebrate the Fourth of July as America's Independence Day.

What is America's great holiday? In what year did the American colonies declare that they would be free from England? Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? What did the Declaration of Independence say? What day is America's Independence Day?

Name two other American holidays. Which of these days do you like best? Why?

colonies
declared

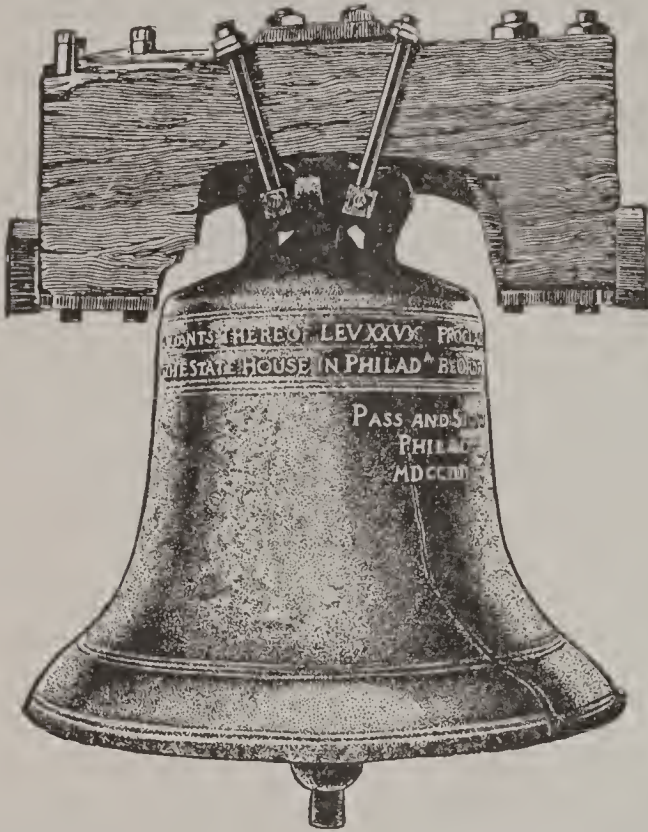
independent
consent

soldiers
insulted

refused
celebrate

THE LIBERTY BELL

This is the Liberty Bell. Long ago, it hung in the tower of the state house at Philadelphia. The Second Continental Congress of the American colonies met in the red brick state house. They were about to declare



that they would be free from England. The old bellringer had climbed the ladder to the belfry to be ready to ring the bell. His small grandson was standing at the door ready to tell his grandfather when the congress passed the Declaration of Independence. A great crowd of men had gathered on the street outside.

It was the Fourth of July, 1776. Inside the building the men were discussing the Declaration of Independence. Outside, the crowd waited to hear what the congress would do. The bell was to tell them. Soon the door opened and a man spoke to the boy.

“Ring! Oh, Ring!” the boy cried to his grandfather. The old bellringer seized the clapper and flung it against the side of the bell. Then grasping the rope he rang and rang and rang, and the people shouted for liberty.

The red brick state house still stands in Philadelphia, but it is no longer the state house. It is Independence Hall, and the bell is known as the Liberty Bell.

For a long time the Liberty Bell was rung on the Fourth of July each year. Many years ago it cracked and could not be mended. It is not rung any more but is still kept so that the people may see it and think of the Declaration of Independence.

- Where is the Liberty Bell?
- In what place did it hang many years ago?
- What is a state house? Where is Philadelphia?
- What is meant by Continental Congress?
- What is the Declaration of Independence?
- Why do we celebrate the Fourth of July?

Independence Philadelphia belfry gathered

SILK

Silk is made by the silkworm. The silkworm is a caterpillar which feeds upon the leaves of the mulberry tree. When the silkworm is ready to go to sleep for the winter it spins its own cocoon just like any other caterpillar. It makes a fine thread from its own body, and winds that around and around itself a great many times. This makes a nice warm place in which the caterpillar sleeps while it changes itself into a butterfly. In the spring when it begins to get warm, the butterfly eats its way out of this cocoon and flies away. But the silkworm butterfly does not come out. If it did, it would cut that long thread into a great many short threads. So the cocoon is heated so hot that the butterfly is killed. Then the thread is unwound and woven into silk ribbons and silk cloth just like any other thread.

Silk is made in China, Japan, India, Italy, and France.

silk caterpillar cocoon unwound
silkworm mulberry butterfly ribbons

THE HARE AND THE TORTOISE

“How very slow you are,” said the Hare to the Tortoise.

“I will run a race with you,” said the Tortoise.

“Very well,” said the Hare, and they asked the Fox to be the judge.

They started together. The Hare ran very fast and was soon far ahead of the Tortoise. “I will stop here and rest,” he said. “That Tortoise is so slow that I can catch up to him when I please.”

Then he lay down and fell asleep.

The Tortoise kept plodding along until he came to the end of the course. When the Hare woke up, he ran as fast he could. But the Tortoise had reached the post ahead of him and won the race.

THE WIND AND THE SUN

The Wind and the Sun had a quarrel as to which of the two was the stronger. Soon a traveler came down the road, and the Sun said, “The one of us who can make that traveler take off his coat, shall prove the stronger. You begin.”

The Wind began. It blew as hard as it could, but the traveler only wrapped his cloak more closely about him and ran behind a hill for shelter.

Then the Sun began. It burst through the clouds and poured its hot rays upon the traveler’s head. He was soon too hot to walk with his cloak on, so he threw it off and rested in the shade of a tree.

What is a fable?

What does the fable of the Hare and the Tortoise teach?

Tell some other fable that you have read.

What is a hare? What is a tortoise?

MEMORIAL DAY

The 30th day of May is Memorial Day. It is the day we set aside to remember the soldiers who fought and died to save this country. The people of the Southern states had negro slaves. The people of the Northern states did not have negro slaves. The people of the Southern states wanted to take their slaves into the Northern states. They wanted to make the Northern states slave states. The people of the Northern states did not want the Northern states to be slave states. They thought that slavery was wrong. They thought that no man has a right to make a slave of another man. They elected Abraham Lincoln president of the United States.

The Southern states left the Union. They said they would not be a part of the United States. They tried to break up the United States. They elected Jefferson Davis president of their government.

But Lincoln said they could not leave the Union. There was a long war between the Northern states of the United States and the Southern states of the United States. It is called the Civil War. Thousands of men were killed on both sides, and thousands more came home sick and died. But Abraham Lincoln made all the slaves free.

So we set aside the 30th day of May to remember the soldiers who fought in the Civil War, and to decorate their graves with flowers and flags. The day is also called Decoration Day.

What day is Memorial Day? Whom do we remember on Memorial Day? Who fought the Civil War?

memory	fought	negro	Memorial Day
remember	slave	wrong	Civil War

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE BOY

Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Kentucky. It was a very poor house. It had only one room. There was no plaster on the walls or on the ceiling. There was no carpet on the floor. There were cracks in the walls between the logs, where the cold wind blew through. There were cracks in the roof, where the rain and snow sometimes came in. The floor was made of very rough boards.

There was no stove in that house. The only fire was made by burning logs, in a large fireplace in one end of



the house. There was no gas, not even lamps in that house. The only light they had came from the fire in the fireplace.

When Abraham Lincoln was nine years old, his father moved to Indiana. There he helped to build another log house where he lived until he was grown up. This house was in the midst of small clearings where the stumps of trees still stood, and where they raised a little corn to make corn bread, and to feed a cow and a few pigs. There

was no orchard about this house and only a little garden where they raised potatoes and a few vegetables.

Young Abe had to work very hard. He had to cut down the trees and bring in the logs for the fire in the fireplace. He had to hoe the corn in the corn patch, and dig the potatoes from the garden. He had no time to run and play as our boys do.

There was no school near for the boy to go to. His mother taught him to read and write. He had only one or two books and these he used to read by the light of the fire at night. He was too poor to buy even a pencil and paper.

When the boy was about eighteen years old his family moved to Illinois, and he and his father built another log cabin like the old one. Abe had grown to be very tall and strong. He was over six feet tall, without his shoes, and he could lift a bigger load or cut down a tree more quickly than most men. His father wanted to build fences around his fields. Abe cut down the big trees and split them into rails. He did his work so fast and so well that he was afterwards called the "Illinois rail splitter."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE YOUNG MAN

For a time Abraham Lincoln kept a country store. One day a woman came in and bought some groceries. After she had gone, Lincoln discovered that he had charged her six cents too much. That night, after the store was closed, he walked five miles to pay that six cents back. Lincoln was often called "Honest Abe."

One day a man left a barrel in the store. He thought the barrel was empty but when Lincoln looked in it he

found a law book there. Right then, he began to study to be a lawyer. He would lie on the counter in the store and read that law book. He would lie on the ground in the shade of a tree and read that law book. Lincoln became a great lawyer.

All the people liked Abraham Lincoln. They knew he was honest. They knew he could be trusted. They gave their law business to him. They elected him a member of the state legislature, to make laws for the state. Then they elected him a congressman, to make laws for the United States.

Abraham Lincoln thought that slavery was wrong. He thought that no man had a right to make a slave of another man. He said that no man had a right to eat the bread that was earned by another man. He made many speeches against slavery. The people of the Northern states believed what Abraham Lincoln said. In 1860 they elected him president of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE PRESIDENT

The people of the Southern states thought President Lincoln was going to take away their slaves. They thought he was going to set all the slaves free. They did not want to give up their slaves. They wanted their slaves to work for them. They said they would not be a part of the United States. They said they would break up the United States. They fired on the flag of the United States.

Then Abraham Lincoln called for soldiers to fight for the flag. Many soldiers came to fight for the United States. They called President Lincoln, "Father Abraham." There was a long war. General Robert E. Lee was the leader of

the armies of the South. General Ulysses S. Grant was the leader of the armies of the North. That war is called the Civil War. Many men were killed or wounded on both sides.

President Lincoln was always kind to the soldiers. He used to go to see them when they were sick. He used to sit beside them when they were wounded. He used to talk with them and write letters for them. All the soldiers loved him.

Abraham Lincoln set all the slaves free. He wrote the Emancipation Proclamation. The Emancipation Proclamation said that the slaves of all those who were fighting against the United States should be free. In this way 4,000,000 negro slaves were made free men and women. Abraham Lincoln is called "the Great Emancipator."

After four years of fighting the Civil War came to an end. General Lee surrendered his army to General Grant. President Lincoln was happy. He was glad that the war was over, and there would be no more soldiers killed. One night he went to the theater. One of the actors came from the stage and shot him in the back of the head. The next morning Abraham Lincoln was dead.

They put his body on a railroad train and covered the train with black cloth. They took the body to Illinois. Everywhere the people came out to see the train.

They buried Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, and the state of Illinois built a great monument over his grave.

Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th day of February. This is why we celebrate Lincoln's Birthday at that time.

charged	found	trusted	earned
honest	law book	business	believed
empty	lawyer	legislature	fired

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Every city has a Building Department. If you want to put up a building in the city you must first get permission from the Building Department. This department of the city government will not let you build a house of wood in certain parts of the city because wood houses take fire and burn too easily. If your house burns, it may set fire to the house next to yours. The old wood houses may stay, but no new ones can be built.

The Building Department will look at the plans of your building. They want to see that it is well built, so that it will not fall down or the roof fall in and kill some one. They want to know if the stairs are wide enough to let the people out if the building should take fire. The city does not want any one to get hurt.

The Building Department must know that the electric wires are put in right so that they will not get crossed and set fire to the building. They must know that the plumbing is put in right, and properly connected with the sewer. If the plumbing is not done right, the people who live in the house will be sick.

All buildings must be built a certain height above the ground, because if they are not, the water from the building will not drain into the sewer, and the people will be sick. All buildings must be built on a certain line. If you build your building too far out toward the street you cut off the light from your neighbor.

build	permission	stairs	certain
building	easily	plumbing	drain
built	plans	properly	neighbor
height	right	connect	labor

WANT ADS

In the newspaper, in the column which says, "Men Wanted," you will find something like these:

WANTED — Man to work in a grocery. Apply at once. 204 E. 26th St.

WANTED — Carpenter to work on a house, 660 W. Randolph St. Apply tomorrow at eight o'clock. Bring tools.

WANTED — Bricklayers. Apply at 72nd St. and Bennett Ave. Steady work all winter.

WANTED — Good shoemakers on machine work. Apply after four o'clock at 1050 E. Fulton St.

WANTED — Coat maker and shirt maker, at 300 E. 43rd St.

WANTED — Carpenters for inside work. Must speak English. Write Pullman Car Shop, Chicago, Ill.

Write in your book this letter to the Pullman Car Shops asking for work as a carpenter:

. St. New York, N.Y.
. 19 . . .

Pullman Car Shops

Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

I read your advertisement in which you ask for carpenters for inside work. I am a carpenter and have worked in the Manhattan Car Shops for two years. This shop will shut down this week. I should be glad to have work in your shops.

Yours truly,

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

The city has a Fire Department. There are many firemen in the city and they all stay at the fire houses. The men at each fire house are called a fire company. Each fire company has a certain part of the city which they are expected to look after. They have a fire engine, a hose cart, a hook and ladder wagon, and sometimes other wagons. Each company of firemen has officers, like the officers of police. The highest officer in the fire department is called the chief.

The fire-alarm boxes are placed on lamp posts at the street corners and before large buildings. When you see a fire break out, you should run to the nearest box and give the alarm. This will ring a bell in the nearest fire house and the fire company will hurry to the fire. If you are not near a fire-alarm box you can call the fire house on the telephone.

The fire department makes us put up fire escapes. These are to be used when the stairways are on fire. People should not put things on the fire escapes. If they do, the fire escapes cannot be used when they are needed, and some one may get killed. The city tries to save the lives of the people, as well as the property of the people.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

There are public schools in the city. Every few blocks there is a school to which all the children may go. The public schools are free. You do not have to pay anything for sending your children there. Every child who is six years old should be sent to some school, and every child who is four years old may be sent to some kinder-

garten. The public schools will teach all the children to read and write and spell, and give them some knowledge of arithmetic, geography, and history.

There are also free public high schools in the city where the children may go after they have finished the work in elementary schools. In these schools our children are



taught more about geography, history, mathematics, and literature. In some schools children are taught to be milliners, stenographers, bookkeepers, or machinists. Every child who can should go to a high school.

There are also evening schools in the city. In these schools men and women are taught to read, write, and speak the English language. Boys and girls who could not finish the elementary schools may go to the evening

schools. The free public evening schools are for the people who have to work during the day in order to make a living. In some of the evening high schools men and women are taught good trades.

kindergarten	trade	knowledge
mathematics	public schools	machinists
literature	public streets	day schools
stenographers	public parks	evening schools
geography	history	high schools

PRONOUNS

Sometimes we do not use the names of persons or things. We use other words which take the place of the nouns. In the sentence, "The policeman will bring the child home when he finds him," the word *he* is used in the place of *the policeman*, and the word *him* is used in the place of the word *child*. These words are used instead of the nouns. They are called pronouns.

Fill these blanks with proper pronouns :

The blacksmith will put the shoe on the horse when gets the iron hot.

The woman will hang the clothes on a line when has washed them.

My shoulder is called a joint because will bend.

The firemen will rush to the fire when hear the alarm.

You and I will go to the blackboard when hear the teacher tell us.

The iceman has scales on wagon.

The woman has a thimble on finger.

The horse has a saddle on back.

Policemen have brass buttons on coats.

SIGNS YOU SEE ON THE STREET

Drugs	Restaurant	Laundry
Lunch Room	Dry Goods	Groceries
Office	Furniture	Post Office
Dentist	Police Station	Ticket Office
Entrance	Exit	Danger

Physician and Surgeon	Lumber Yard
Do not Spit on the Floor	Pay as you Enter
National Bank	Sash and Door Factory
Help Keep the City Clean	Keep Off the Grass
Fruit and Vegetables	Look Out for the Cars

Money Orders	Home Bakery	Hardware
Butter and Eggs	Tea and Coffee	Box Factory
Ticket Office	Information	Waiting Room
Smoking Room	No Smoking	Pull
To Let	Post No Bills	Push
U. S. Mail Box	Telephone	Fire Alarm Box
For Rent	For Sale	Danger

FILL THE BLANKS WITH THE RIGHT PRONOUNS

You and I have handkerchiefs in pockets.

The man will hear when the teacher speaks to

The cow will give good milk if the dairyman gives good food and water to

The furnace will heat the house if you have a good fire in

All animals will be kind to you if you are kind to

You and I will write our lesson when we hear the teacher tell

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The city has a public library. There are a great many books in the public library. They are not all books in English. Some are in other languages. You can get books there in your own language. The books in the public library are free. You do not have to pay anything for reading them.

There are branches of the public library all over the city. The books are brought out from the library to these branches, and taken back again after they have been read. You go to one of these branch libraries. You ask for a library card. You write the name and number of the book you want on a slip of paper. Your card is then sent to the main library, and the next day you can get your book. You can keep the book for two weeks. Then you must return it and get another one.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The city has a Department of Health. This department looks after the health of the people. It sees that no garbage is thrown into the alleys to make the people sick. It sees that the sewers are kept open so that they will carry away the filth from the city. It examines the water that is pumped into the city to see that it is good for the people to drink. It examines the milk sold in the city to see that it is good, and will not make the children sick. It inspects the meat, fish, and all other foods sold in the city to see that they are good for the people to eat.

The department of health looks after contagious diseases. Contagious diseases are those that one person will take from another who has the disease. Smallpox, scarlet fever,

measles, diphtheria, and some other diseases will pass from one person to another. A well person will take them from a sick person.

When a person has one of these diseases, he should be kept away from other people, so that he will not spread the disease. Persons who have these diseases are shut up in their own houses until they are well. They should not try to go out, and thus make others sick.

The department of health sends doctors to the schools to examine the children and see that they do not have contagious diseases. If any child has one of these diseases, he is sent home so that the other children will not be made sick.

The department of health sends nurses to the schools to look after the health of the children. In some cities the department of health sends dentists to examine the teeth of the children and try to keep them well.

health	contagious	scarlet fever
inspects	smallpox	measles
diseases	spread	diphtheria
dentists	examine	department

WORD ENDINGS

A baker is a man who bakes.

A farmer is a man who has a farm.

A rancher is a man who owns a ranch.

A storekeeper is a man who keeps a store.

A gardener is a man who works a garden.

A teacher is a man or woman who teaches.

A banker is a man who runs a bank.

A miller is a man who runs a mill.

A shepherd is a man who herds sheep.
A printer is a man who prints papers.
A shoemaker is a man who makes shoes.
A plasterer is a man who puts on plaster.
A painter is a man who paints.
A bricklayer is a man who lays brick.
A wringer is a machine that wrings clothes.

PACKING HOUSES

In Chicago and other western cities there are packing houses. A packing house is a very large building where cattle, hogs, and sheep are killed for meat. There are hundreds of men working in these packing houses. Some kill the animals, some take off the skin, some cut up the carcass. Some make sausage, some can the canned meats, and others do other things. When the meat is ready, it is put into a large room which is very cold. This keeps the meat cool and fresh until it is wanted. The packing houses send out wagons which haul the meat to the butchers over the city. A great deal of the meat is put into refrigerator cars and sent to the smaller cities and towns over the country.

Hundreds of cattle, hogs, and sheep are killed in these packing houses every day. They are brought in by railroad. The ranchmen from the ranches load them on the cars and send them in. The farmers gather them up, put them on stock cars and ship them to the packing houses. Many carloads come in every morning. The animals are unloaded in the stockyards and driven into pens. Very soon men on horses come to these pens and buy the stock for the packing houses. Then the animals are driven to the place where they are killed.

BANANAS AND ORANGES

Bananas grow on banana trees. The banana tree grows only in hot countries where the summers are very long. Bananas grow in great bunches, 50 to 100 bananas in a bunch. Each tree bears but one bunch of bananas and then dies; but new trees grow up from the roots of the old ones. The bunches of bananas are cut from the tree while the fruit is still green. They are loaded upon ships, as you see in this picture, and sent to the cities to sell. They ripen as they go, but they will not be completely ripe until they reach the fruit stands.



Oranges grow on orange trees, like apples. Orange trees grow only in the South where the summers are long. The oranges are picked while they are still green, packed in boxes and shipped. When they reach the city they are put in cold rooms where they ripen. Then they are sold to the groceries and fruit stands. Oranges are grown in California and Florida.

In what countries do bananas grow?

When are bananas gathered?

In what parts of the United States do oranges grow?

What other fruits resemble oranges?

WRITING A LETTER

When you write a letter make it look like this:

Chicago, Ill., March 26, 1917.

*Mr. John Jones,
426 West Broadway,
New York.*

I have your letter of February 20th in which you ask me to come to New York and work in your factory. I like New York and should be glad to go, but I have a very good place here. I thank you for your kind offer, but I think it best to stay here.

*Yours very truly,
James Smith.*

When you address a letter make it look like this. Be sure to write the name and address plainly. The stamp should be put on the upper right-hand corner.

From JAMES SMITH,
146 W. Madison St.,
Chicago, Ill.

STAMP

*Mr. John Jones,
426 West Broadway,
New York,
N. Y.*

AN AX TO GRIND

Benjamin Franklin tells this story about himself :

When I was a little boy, I remember one cold winter's morning, I met a smiling man with an ax on his shoulder. "My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?" "Yes, sir," said I. "You are a fine little fellow," said he. "Will you let me grind my ax on it?" I was pleased because he called me a "fine little fellow," and answered, "Oh, yes, sir. It is down in the shop."

"And will you, my man," said he, patting me on the head, "will you get me a little hot water?" How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought it to him.

"How old are you and what's your name?" said he, without waiting for an answer. "I am sure you are one of the finest boys I have ever seen. Will you turn the grindstone a few minutes for me?"

I was so pleased with the nice things he said about me that I went to work. I turned and turned till I was almost tired to death. The school bell rang and I could not get away. My hands were blistered and the ax was not half ground.

At last it was sharpened and the man turned to me and said, "Now, you little rascal, you are late to school, you had better run."

"Alas!" thought I. "It was hard enough to turn a grindstone this cold day, but now to be called a little rascal is too much."

When I see a man too polite, I say to myself, "He has an ax to grind."

Who was Benjamin Franklin?

What does this story teach us?

GOLD AND SILVER

Gold and silver are called precious metals. Most of our money is made from gold and silver.

Gold is yellow. Sometimes it is found in little lumps called nuggets. Sometimes it is found in little yellow flakes called dust in the sand and gravel along a stream. The miner puts some of this sand into a pan and fills the pan with water. He then washes the sand about in the pan in such a way as to gradually throw the water and sand out of the pan. The particles of gold are heavy and stay in the pan.

But generally gold is found in quartz. Quartz is a very hard white rock. The gold is found in little yellow specks all through the hard rock. Before the gold can be taken out the rock has to be crushed and ground into sand. This is done by machinery.

Gold is so precious that only the larger coins are made of it. We have \$5 gold pieces, \$10 gold pieces, and \$20 gold pieces. Now and then you may see a \$1 gold piece, but it is so small that it is very easy to lose. Watches and chains are made of gold; and much jewelry is made of gold.

Silver is found in rocks much like gold. Silver is white, and is not so precious as gold. We have the silver dollar, the silver half-dollar, the silver quarter and the silver dime. Watches and chains are made of silver.

Diamonds are called precious stones. They are found in soft rocks in India and in Africa. When they are found they are rough and dark, but when they are polished they give off the light in many colors. They are very beautiful. The diamond is so hard that it will cut anything except another diamond.

SALT

We eat salt on all of our food. Our food would not taste good without salt. Animals like salt, too. The farmer gives salt to his horses, his cows, and his sheep. Pigs and poultry do not eat salt. Wild animals will go a long way to get a little salt.

Salt is found in the water of the ocean. Sea water is so full of salt that those who cross the ocean cannot drink it. They have to take fresh water along with them to drink. If you put sea water in a kettle and boil it, by and by the water will boil away and some salt will be left in the bottom of the kettle.

In the Rocky Mountains there is a lake whose water is very salty. It is called Great Salt Lake. Along the shores of this lake the ground is covered with salt. The people go and haul the salt away in wagons.

In California there is a field of salt, like a field of snow or ice. Men drive plows over this field and plow up the salt. It is then loaded into wagons, and taken away.

RICE

Rice is grown only in southern countries where the sun shines very hot. The rice plant grows in the water. The ground is plowed as if for wheat, and the rice is planted. Sometimes it is scattered by hand, and sometimes it is planted like corn. Long ditches are dug from the streams to the rice fields. Smaller ditches are dug from these so as to reach all parts of the field. When the rice has been planted the water is turned into these ditches and spreads all over the field. The field is kept covered with water most of the time until the rice is ripe.

The rice grains grow much like oat grains. Rice is harvested and threshed much like wheat. The outer covering of rice grains is brown and is very rough. It is removed by pounding, and then the grains are white, as we buy them from the grocery stores.

LUMBERING

The trees as they stand in the forest are called timber. When they have been cut down and sawed into boards they are called lumber. We build houses and barns out of lum-



ber. We make furniture from lumber. We make floors and doors out of lumber.

When the trees are to be cut down to make lumber, a number of men go into the forest. They have axes and long saws with which to cut the trees, and horses to draw the logs. Their first work is to build the camp. In a logging camp there are three rude houses built of logs, or very

rough boards. The first is the blacksmith's shop, where the horses are shod and the tools sharpened and repaired. The next is the "mess house," where the food is cooked and where the men eat their meals. The third is the "bunk house," where the men sleep.

The next work of the men is to lay out roads through the forest where the logs can be hauled to some stream.

Then the men take the axes and saws and cut down the trees. They cut off the branches and then saw the trees into logs, ten to twenty feet long. These logs are then put on sleds and the horses draw them over the road to the bank of the stream.

When the snow melts in the spring the logs are rolled into a stream and floated down to the sawmill. But sometimes the logs lodge against rocks in the stream or they stop in shallow water. Men have to go with them to keep them moving. These men are called drivers. They have long poles with iron hooks in the end. With these they push and pull the logs about and keep them going.

The sawmill is built at the falls of the river. The falling water makes the power with which to turn the mill. The saws are great, round wheels with teeth on them, and they turn very fast. The logs are placed upon low, flat cars which move toward the saw. The turning saw quickly cuts its way from one end of the log to the other.

The first board to be cut off is round on one side like the tree. This is called a slab. Again and again the log is pushed against the saw until it is cut into boards. Then the boards are loaded upon boats or cars and shipped to the city.

But the boards as they come from the sawmill are very rough. We cannot use them in that way. They must

be planed. They are sent to the planing mill, where they are made smooth, and cut up into pieces the proper size and length.

timber	camp	sharpened	shallow
lumber	logging	repaired	pushes
level	freezes	planing mill	floated
possible	sleds	proper	sawmill
falling	quickly	mess	lodge
turning	slab	bunk	rough

IRON

Iron is found in mines, but it does not look like iron. It looks like red dirt. It is mixed with other things and is called iron ore. It is loaded on cars or ore boats and taken to the smelting furnace.

A smelting furnace is like a great tall chimney, or smoke stack. Away down in the bottom of the furnace is put a layer of coke, or coal, on top of this is put a layer of limestone, and then a layer of iron ore. Then another layer of coke, another layer of limestone, and another layer of iron ore, and so on up the inside of the furnace. Then the fire is lighted at the bottom. A blast of air is driven at the bottom to make the coke burn.

The great heat of the burning coke melts the iron out of the ore and it runs down to the bottom of the furnace. When it is all melted, a hole is made at the bottom and the red-hot iron pours out in a great stream. It runs down a large ditch made in the sand and out into smaller ditches on both sides of the larger one. When the iron is cooled it is taken out of the sand in large rough bars. It is then called pig iron.

Iron is used in foundries. If you are making the parts of a stove, or any other object, you first make a mold of the part in molder's sand. Then pig iron is put into a furnace and heated until it is melted again. It is then drawn off into large ladles and poured into the mold. When it is cooled it will be the part you wanted. These parts are called cast iron.

But cast iron breaks easily. It is brittle like glass. Steel is not brittle. Steel is made from iron in a steel mill. Pig iron is put into a big kettle. It is heated and melted and blasts of air are driven through it, until it is changed into steel. It has become tough. It is poured out into molds like great big posts of steel. It is heated and passed between heavy rollers. The steel is rolled out into the shape you want it. It may be wires or it may be steel rails for street car tracks. Such mills are sometimes called rolling mills.

smelting furnace	ore	coke	blast
blast furnace	smelting	layer	cooled
limestone	foundries	ladles	pig iron
smoke stack	mold	poured	cast iron

LARGEST IN THE WORLD

Asia is the largest continent in the world. It is larger than North America and South America together.

The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world.

London is the largest city in the world. London is in England. It has over 6,000,000 (six million) people.

New York is the second largest city in the world. It has over 5,000,000 people.

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It is one of the Himalaya Mountains, in Asia.

The Nile River is the longest river in the world. It is in Africa. It is 3600 miles long.

The Amazon Valley is the largest valley in the world. It is in South America.

Lake Superior is the largest lake in the world.

Texas is the largest state in the United States. Rhode Island is the smallest.

ADVERBS

Which of these words tell *how*?

The woman makes the sewing-machine go very fast.

The washbasin is made of porcelain and can be cleaned easily.

We should eat our food slowly and chew our food well.

When putty gets dry it holds the glass in very tight.

The horse can go very far. Men cannot walk so far.

Which of these words tell *when*?

The woman will bake bread to-day.

The firemen put out two fires on Friday.

The baker does his baking at night.

Which of these words tell *where*?

The ceiling of the room is above our heads.

The floor of the room is under our feet.

Words that tell *how*, *where*, or *when* are used with verbs and are called adverbs.

ADJECTIVES

Words used with nouns to tell what kind of person or thing we are speaking of are called adjectives. Which words tell *what kind* in these sentences?

Abraham Lincoln was an honest man.

Columbus came to America in three small ships.

Electricity makes the brightest light.

Coal is the best fuel.

Iron is the most useful metal.

Horses and cows are domestic animals.

Bread and meat are good food.

A dirty garbage can will make the family sick.

The earth is a great big ball.

Tailor shops should have plenty of good fresh air.

The farmer covers the grain with soft earth.

PRESENT, PAST, AND FUTURE

When a thing is being done to-day, it is done in present time. The verb is said to be in the present tense.

The woman is washing clothes.

The grocer sells groceries.

The farmer is plowing his corn.

The iceman sells ice by the pound.

The sun rises in the east.

When a thing was done yesterday, it was done in the past time. The verb is said to be in the past tense.

The woman washed clothes yesterday.

The sun rose behind the cloud this morning.

The sun shone on the earth all day yesterday.

The dairy man went to the city last night.

When a thing will be done to-morrow, it will be done in future time. The verb is said to be in the future tense.

The policeman will bring your child home to you.

The United States government will carry your letter to your brother.

If vegetables are not put on ice, they will rot.

FATHER IS COMING

The clock is on the stroke of six.

The father's work is done ;

Sweep up the hearth and mend the fire,

And put the kettle on.

And we'll do all that father likes,

His wishes are so few !

Would they were more ! that every hour

Some wish of his I knew !

I'm sure it makes a happy day,

When I can please him anyway.

I know his coming by this sign ;

The baby's almost wild ;

See how he laughs, and crows, and stares, —

Heaven bless the merry child !

His father's self in face and limb,

And father's heart is strong in him.

Hark ! hark ! I hear his footsteps now —

He's through the garden gate ;

Run, little Bess, and ope the door,

And do not let him wait !

Shout, baby, shout and clap your hands !

For father on the threshold stands.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington was born in Virginia. His father owned a large farm, and had many horses and negro slaves. He lived in a large house with many rooms and everything comfortable and pleasant. There were beautiful flowers about the house and large orchards and good gardens.

George went to school. He had good teachers and plenty of books. He learned reading, writing, and mathematics. He liked to play with the other boys at school. When they played soldier they liked to have him for their captain. They called him "Captain George."

When George was sixteen years old he became a surveyor. He had a friend who owned a great tract of forest land. He wanted it surveyed so he could sell it to others, and he asked young Washington to do the work for him. So George took two or three men and went into the woods. They slept on the ground, often without even a tent. They ate their meals off logs. They met some Indians and saw them dance around their camp fires at night. It was a hard life, but it did the young man good.

A few years later, the French people were trying to take a great tract of forest land away from Virginia. They were building forts along the rivers on lands that belonged to Virginia. The governor of Virginia sent George

Washington to see these French people and tell them they must keep away from Virginia's land. It was a journey of a thousand miles through the forest and over mountains where there were no roads. He took a guide and a few friends and started on that long hard journey. There were Indians in the woods, but he managed to escape them. He forded the rivers and climbed the mountains. He



found the Frenchmen and told them they must leave the lands of Virginia. Then he started home again. He slept on the frozen ground. At last he got back to Virginia and told the governor what the Frenchmen had said.

Then the governor gave him 150 men and told him to go back and build a fort on the Ohio River. He was now called Colonel Washington. He marched toward the Ohio River, but the Frenchmen were marching toward Virginia. They met him in the woods. They had a larger army than he had. Washington built a fort and fought them off. At last he surrendered, but took all of his men back to Virginia.

Then General Braddock came from England to fight the French. He marched a large army into the woods. Washington was with him. Braddock did not know how to fight Indians. They surrounded him in the woods. They shot from behind trees and rocks. They killed General Braddock and many of his men. But Washington knew how to fight Indians. He ordered his men to shoot from behind trees and logs. He held the Indians back until the English got away. Then Washington marched back to Virginia.

Several years after this, the Americans decided to be free from England. They had a great war. George Washington was made the general of the American armies. He fought the English in many battles and at last was successful, and America was free. George Washington was called the "Father of his Country."

Then the American people wanted a president. All the people voted for George Washington. George Washington was the First President of the United States. He went to New York to be president. He went in a coach drawn by four horses. All the people came out to see him. All the people loved George Washington. He was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

George Washington was born on the twenty-second day of February. This is why we celebrate Washington's Birthday.

George Washington lived on the banks of the Potomac River. He called his home Mount Vernon. Hundreds of people go to Mount Vernon every year to see the place where George Washington lived.

LEAD, TIN, AND COPPER

Lead is found in mines. It is dug out by miners and separated from rocks as silver is.

Lead is a very soft metal. When it is made into long pipes you can bend it in any way you please. The lead pipe will not break.

Lead is a very heavy metal. When we want to say a thing is very heavy, we say it is as "heavy as lead." Lead is used to make bullets for rifles and shot for shot guns. Bullets and shot are small and yet they are heavy enough to shoot far. Lead is easily melted and you can pour it about like water.

Tin is a very useful metal. It is found in mines, like lead. It is harder than lead and can be rolled out into thin sheets. It is generally used as a covering for sheet iron, to keep the iron from rusting. Our tin cups are sheet iron covered with tin. It is used to make cans, buckets, and spouting for roofs.

Copper is found in mines. It is found as copper ore, very much like iron. The ore has to be heated and melted before we get pure copper.

Copper is a red metal. It does not rust when it gets wet, as iron does. It can be beaten out into broad thin strips. These strips are made into kettles, boilers, and many smaller vessels.

Copper can be drawn out into long wire. Copper wire will not rust; it will bend easily, but it will not break. Copper is a good conductor of electricity. It is used for trolley wires, electric light wires, and telephone wires. It is used in making pennies and other small coins. There are great copper mines in Michigan and other Western States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS HATCHET

When George Washington was a little boy his father gave him a new hatchet. George was so proud of it that he went about cutting everything he could find. Mr. Washington had a cherry tree that bore very fine fruit. He was very fond of this tree and took great care of it.

When young George came to the cherry tree he did not stop to think how much his father loved it. He chopped and chopped until he had cut the tree down.

When Mr. Washington saw that some one had killed his favorite cherry tree he was very angry. He asked every one he saw who had done it, for he wanted to punish him. No one knew anything about it.

But when he came to George the boy hung his head for a second, but quickly looked up. "I can't tell a lie, father," he said, "I can't tell a lie. I did it with my little hatchet."

The father was no longer angry. "Come to my arms, my boy," he said. "I would rather have you tell me the truth than to have twenty such cherry trees."

TAXES

The city pays the policemen for taking care of the lives and property of the people. The city pays the firemen for putting out the fires that get started and keeping our houses from burning up. The city pays the men who pave the streets and keep them hard and smooth for our wagons. The city pays the men who work in the parks and make them pleasant places for the people to play in. The city pays the teachers who teach us and our children to read and write English.

The city must have money to pay the men and women who work for us. The city gets its money from the people of the city. Every one who owns a house and lot, or a store, or a factory has to pay money to the city to help keep the city clean and healthy and pleasant. The money you pay to the city is called taxes. Every one should pay his taxes.

The United States government has to have money to pay mail carriers and other men who do the work of the government. Most of the money for the United States government comes from taxes on goods that are shipped into this country from other countries. If you buy silk from France, tea from China, or coffee from Brazil, you have to pay some money to the United States government before you can land the goods in this country.

FEATHERS, FUR, AND CLOTHING

Birds have feathers. The feathers are all over the bodies of the birds. They keep the birds warm. The long feathers in the wings help the birds to fly.

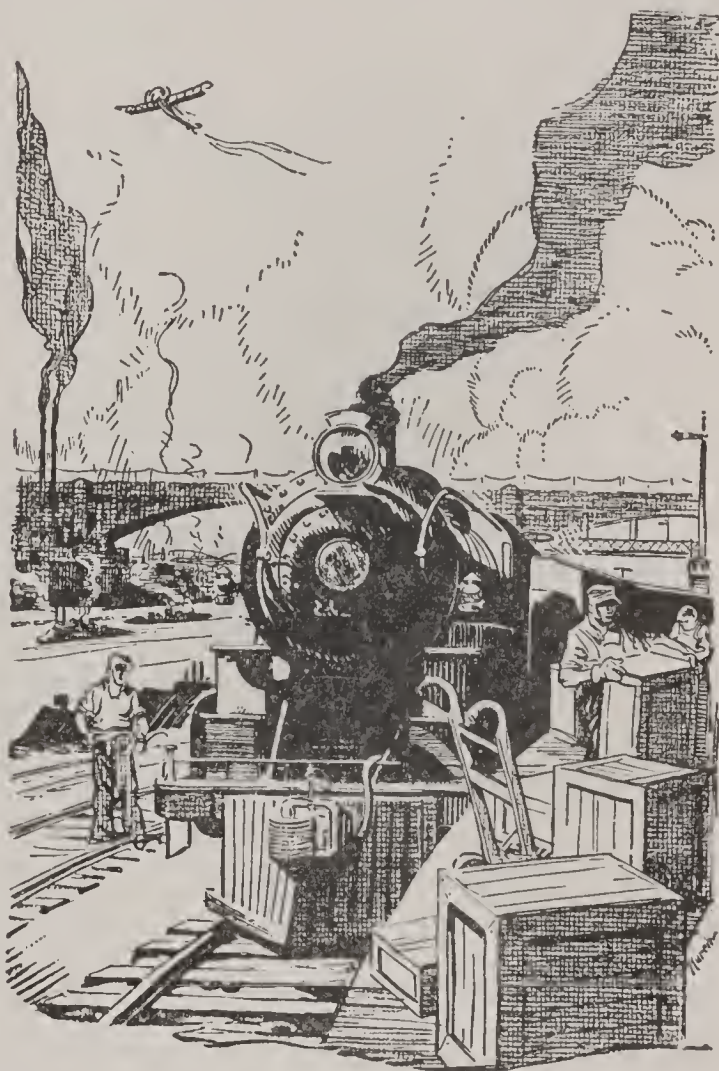
Animals have hair. The hair covers the body of the animal and keeps it warm. When the hair of the animal is thick and soft it is called fur. Men and women sometimes use the fur of animals to keep them warm. They take the skin with the hair on and wear it as furs. They take the skin with the hair off and make shoes or gloves to wear. They take the hair, or wool, of sheep and weave it into cloth to make clothing. Men do not have either feathers or fur to keep them warm. The skin of man is bare, but he knows how to make clothing to keep himself warm.

RAILROAD TRAINS

When you travel from one city to another you go by railroad train. You buy a ticket at the railroad station. The ticket tells what station you start from and what station you want to go to. When the train comes, the conductor calls, "All aboard," and you walk up the steps into one of the cars. When the train starts the conductor takes your ticket and you ride to the place where you want to get off.

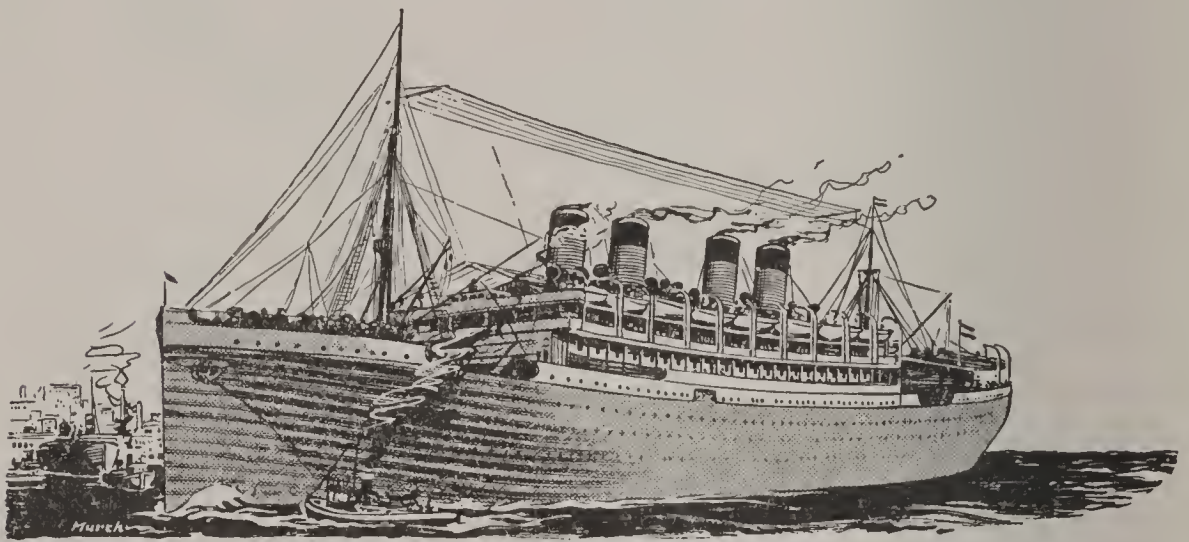
The train is drawn by an engine. The engine is run by steam, and goes very fast. Sometimes a railroad train runs 60 miles an hour. The water is put into the boiler of the engine and the fire is built in the fire-box under the boiler. The coal for the engine fire is carried in a small car, or tender, just behind the engine. The man who runs the engine is called the engineer, and the man who shovels the coal and keeps up the fire is called the fireman.

The train is made up of cars. The first one behind the tender is the baggage car, where the trunks and other bag-



gage belonging to the passengers are carried. Then comes the express car, where packages sent by express are carried. Sometimes there is a mail car, where mail is carried. Then come the day coaches, which have only seats for the passengers to sit in. Some trains have sleeping cars, where you can go to bed and sleep while the train carries you along. Some trains have a dining car, where you can get your meals as you travel.

OCEAN STEAMERS



When you cross the ocean or a lake you have to go by ship. Ships were once driven by the wind. Large sails were spread out on high poles, called masts, and the wind blowing against these drove the ship along over the water. The ships of Columbus were driven by the wind. In those days the ship had to wait for the wind. If the wind did not blow the ship would not go.

But in these days most ships are run by steam. They are called steamships, or steamers. The ship has a great engine and carries large amounts of coal to make the steam. There is a large screw, called a propeller, at the end of the

ship. The engine makes the screw turn, and this turning in the water drives the ship along.

There are many rocks and low places along the coasts. If the wind should drive a ship upon one of these, it would be broken to pieces and all the passengers be drowned. So the different countries keep lighthouses upon these places to guide the ships at night.

CITY COURTS

The city has courts. If you do not obey the ordinances of the city, the policeman will arrest you, and take you to one of these courts. The judge of the court sits at a high desk. It is called the bench. He will hear the officer tell what you did. He will hear you tell why you did it, or what some one did to you. The judge hears both sides of the case, and then decides whether he will punish you, or let you go.

In this country you can always have a jury trial. That is, the judge will not decide your case, but you can have twelve men chosen to decide it for you. These twelve men are called the jury. They sit on chairs on one side of the court room. They hear what you have to say about the case. Sometimes there are others who can tell something about the case. These tell what they know. All those who tell anything about the case are called witnesses. What they tell is called testimony. When all the witnesses for both sides have testified, the jury goes into another room and decides whether the person is guilty or not guilty.

If you are to be a witness before a court, you must take an oath to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but

the truth," and you call upon God to witness that you do so. If you do not tell the truth, you can be punished. The city has courts to try men who do not obey the city ordinances. The state has courts to try men who do not obey the laws of the state. The United States has courts to try men who do not obey the laws of the United States.

VOTING

Every one who was born in this country, and who is twenty-one years old, can vote for the officers who govern us. You first have to go to the polling place, and give your name and address to a person who writes them in a book. This is called registering. You must register so that the officers of the election may know who has the right to vote.

When election day comes you go again to the polling place. There are three officers in charge of the election: the judge of election, and two clerks. You tell your name to the judge, and the clerks look at the books to see if you are registered. If they find your name on the books, the judge gives you a paper with the names of all the men who are running for office on it. This paper is called a ballot. Men who are running for office are candidates.

You take your ballot into the election booth, and you make a cross mark like this, X, before the name of each person you wish to vote for. In this booth you are alone, and no one knows who you want to vote for. Then you fold the paper so that the names of the candidates will be on the inside, and take it back to the judge of the election. He puts your ballot into the ballot-box, and the clerks check your name on the book.

When the time allowed for voting has passed, the ballot-box is opened and the ballots are counted. The candidate who gets the largest number of votes is elected.

If you were not born in this country you have to be naturalized before you can vote. You have to go before a clerk of a United States Court and take out your First Papers. In these papers you say you want to be a citizen of the United States, and that you do not want to be a citizen of any other country. Two years after that you have to go before a judge of the United States Court, and take out your Second Papers. This time you have to show that you can read and write English and that you know something about how this country is governed. Then you are declared to be a citizen of this country, and you can vote.

POTATOES AND TOBACCO

The Indians showed the white men how to grow tobacco and how to use it.

The Indians smoked it either in a roll, like a cigar, or in a pipe. When the white men first saw the Indians smoking they called it "drinking tobacco."

Sir Walter Raleigh was the first Englishman to smoke tobacco. One day after he had come back from a voyage to America, he was sitting in his house smoking his pipe. His servant came in, and thinking his master was on fire, seized a pitcher of water and threw it all over him.

Sir Walter Raleigh also taught the world to eat potatoes. He found the Indians using them and took some to his farm in Ireland. He planted them and they grew well and were soon raised all over Ireland. That is why they are called Irish potatoes.

CLOUDS

Clouds are water in the form of vapor held high in the air. If you will watch your teakettle when it is on the fire, you will see steam coming out of the spout. You cannot see the steam just at the spout, but only when it is a little way from the spout. When steam gets a little cool, you can see it. It is then vapor.

When the woman hangs clothes on the line they become dry. The water that is in them is taken up into the air. When a pond of water stands for some time it will dry up. Some of the water sinks into the earth, but most of it is taken up into the air, in the form of vapor. The water is said to evaporate.

Whenever water stands open to the air it evaporates.

There is always water in the air. It comes from the lakes; it comes from the ocean; it comes from the rivers; it comes from the ponds.

Warm air will take up more vapor than cold air. That is why the streets dry faster in summer than in winter. Most of the time you cannot see the vapor in the air. It is only when it gets cool away up in the air that it forms clouds, and you can see it.

When the clouds get cool enough the water forms in drops and falls through the air. Then it is rain. The water falls on the ground, runs into the stream, the lakes, or ocean, and is again taken up into the air to form more clouds and more rain.

Hail is frozen drops of rain. Snow is frozen vapor. Dew is vapor on the grass and plants. Frost is frozen dew.

vapor	teakettle	stream	frozen
evaporate	ocean	frost	spout

INSECTS

There are a great many insects in the world. Some of them are useful to man and some of them are harmful to him. Some insects live on trees and other plants. Some live in the ground and some live in the water.

BUTTERFLIES

There are a great many butterflies, or moths, in the world. Some of them are very beautiful as they fly about from plant to plant. The butterfly, or moth, does not live long because it does not eat anything. It lays its egg on the bark or leaf of a tree, and then dies. When the eggs hatch they are caterpillars. The caterpillars eat the leaves of trees and plants. They eat so much that they sometimes kill the plants. When the caterpillar is old enough he spins a web about himself and shuts himself in it. This web house of his is called a cocoon. He lives in this house all winter, and in the spring comes out a butterfly.

COCKROACHES

Cockroaches, or roaches, live on decayed wood, wet rags, or garbage. They always stay in dark places. You can get rid of them by keeping the sink dry, and never leaving any wet rags or garbage about the house.

HONEYBEES

The honeybee gathers honey from the flowers and carries it to his hive. In his hive he builds a comb of little holes, or cells, and puts the honey in them. The eggs

are also laid in these cells, and the honey is for the little bees to eat when they are hatched. But the bee is a very good worker and often has more honey than the little bees need. So we can take some of it, and not starve the baby bees. The bee is the most useful insect.

GRASSHOPPERS

A grasshopper has six legs. The four in front are short, but the two legs behind are very long and strong. That is why he can jump so far. Grasshoppers sit about on the grass. When winter comes most of them die, but a few get into the ground and live.

ANTS

Ants live in holes in the ground or under the bark of old logs or trees. These holes are their houses and they lay their eggs in them. Ants work very hard getting food into these houses for the little ones to live upon in the winter.

HOUSE FLIES

The common house fly is the most harmful of all the insects. He lays his eggs in the dirtiest and filthiest places he can find; on the bodies of dead animals, in piles of manure about the barn, in garbage, in any dirty place. When the eggs are hatched they are little white worms, called maggots, and they live on the filth in which they are hatched.

The fly has six legs. They are all covered with hairs, and carry a great deal of filth around with them. The fly walks about on these filthy places. He walks about on the cakes and pies and even into the butter and milk. He walks on the baby's face, tickles the baby's nose, and

walks over our hands and faces. All the filth that the fly has on his feet he brings into the house and leaves on the food he walks over. The fly is the dirtiest of all insects.

The fly carries diseases. There are germs of disease in these filthy places. They stick to the feet of the fly and he carries them to our hands and faces. He gives these diseases to us and to the baby. Thus the fly makes us sick, and sometimes the baby dies. The fly is a very dangerous insect and you should kill every one you can.

All the windows and doors should be screened in summer to keep out the fly. All garbage should be kept covered and removed as soon as possible. The alleys should be kept clean, so that they will not be breeding places for flies. Have fly traps hung at the kitchen door to catch the flies. Kill every fly you can. Swat the fly.

FISHES

Fishes live in water. Their bodies are long and slender and they swim easily. They swim by moving their fins and tails. Fishes do not have lungs like a man. They do not breathe air. Fishes have gills. As the water runs over these gills it makes the fish's blood pure just as the air in the lungs of a man makes his blood pure. When fishes are thrown out of the water they die, because they cannot breathe air. When a man is thrown into the water he dies, because he cannot breathe water.

Fishes lay eggs. A fish will lay a large number of eggs in one place in the water. But a fish does not sit on her eggs to hatch them as a bird does. The warm water hatches them and then the little fishes swim away.

One of the best fishes for food is the cod. Codfishes are found in great numbers in the shallow waters along the coast of Newfoundland. Men go out in boats, and catch thousands of them, dry them or put them down in salt, and sell them for food.

Another good fish is the salmon. It is found in the Columbia River, and in other places. It lays its eggs in the shallow waters of the river, and will jump over high falls to get up stream. Men catch these fishes by the hundreds and put them up in tin cans to sell.

Fishes may be caught with hooks and lines, or in seines.

OYSTERS

The oyster is called a shellfish. It is not a fish at all ; but it has a shell on it. The oyster does not swim about as a fish does, but stays in one place stuck to a stone, or a stick, or another oyster shell. Oysters grow in shallow water along the shores of gulfs or bays. The water must be salt, but it must also be quiet.

Oysters have big families. In one year, an oyster will produce a million young ones. The young oysters are very small, and are called "spats." At first the little ones drift about in the water, but they soon take hold of something and stick.

Oyster raising is called oyster farming. A man who has a good place along the shore will cover the bottom of the bay with stones, or oyster shells, or wooden trays. Then the spats are put in. In a short time they have all fastened themselves to something and begun to grow.

Lobsters are caught in a box of lath, sunk in the water. The head of a fish is used for bait. The box is called a lobster pot.

LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS

Water is a liquid. You can pour it from one cup to another. It will run in streams over the ground. Milk is a liquid. You can pour it from the bottle into the pitcher and from the pitcher into the cups. Liquids are wet.

We measure liquids by liquid measure.

2 pints make one quart.

4 quarts make one gallon.

Potatoes are dry things. Apples are dry things. We measure dry things by dry measure.

8 quarts make one peck.

4 pecks make one bushel.

Wood is a solid. You cannot pour wood. Wood will keep its shape. Coal is a solid. Coal will keep its shape. Ice is solid water. A block of ice will keep its shape. We measure most solids by the pound.

16 ounces make one pound.

2000 pounds make one ton.

NAMES OF YOUNG ANIMALS

A young cow is called a calf.

A young horse is called a colt.

A young sheep is called a lamb.

A young hog is called a pig.

A young dog is called a pup.

A young cat is called a kitten.

A young bear is called a cub.

A young deer is called a fawn.

A young eagle is called an eaglet.
A male goose is called a gander.
A young goose is called a gosling.
A male duck is called a drake.
A young duck is called a duckling.
A male chicken is called a rooster.
A female chicken is called a hen.
A male turkey is called a gobbler.

THE SUN, MOON, AND STARS

The sun is a great ball of fire. It is so hot that it makes the earth warm when it shines upon it. It is so light that it makes the earth light. The sun is very far away from the earth. It gives light all the time, but one side of the earth is always turned away from it. That side of the earth does not get the light. The side of the earth which is turned away from the sun always has night.

The moon is a small ball. It is very near to the earth. It is not hot, and it has no light of its own. It gets its light from the sun. We see the moon only at night. It sometimes shines in the day, but we cannot see it because the sun is so much brighter than the moon.

The stars are in the sky all the time, but we cannot see them in the day. The sun is too bright. Some of the stars are suns, but they are so very far away that they look very small. There is one bright star that is always in the same place. It is called the North Star. Sailors guide their ships by the North Star. There are seven bright stars in the sky which look like a dipper with a handle on it. The two stars which make the end of the dipper point toward the North Star.

There is a bright path across the sky which looks as though some one had spilled milk upon it. It is called the "milky way." It is made up of many, many little stars.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star!
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the earth so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

CRANBERRIES

Cranberries grow on low bushes. These bushes need a great deal of water and grow only in swampy or marshy land. A cranberry field is called a cranberry bog. Sometimes the fields have ditches dug in them so that the water can be turned on and flood the field. They used to be called "craneberries" because the blossom looks like the neck and head of a crane.

Cranberries are gathered in September and October. The berries are picked by hand, put in barrels, and shipped. Cranberries grow in Massachusetts and New Jersey.

PEANUTS

Peanuts grow in the ground. In some places they are called ground nuts, or ground peas. The nuts are planted and grow up into a small plant, or vine. When the blossoms come the stalks bend over and push themselves into the earth. It is on these stalks that the peanuts grow. When the peanuts are ripe they are plowed out of the ground, cleaned, and sold. Before they are eaten they are roasted.

Some of them are made into oil, and some into peanut butter. Peanuts grow only in the South.

STATES OF THE UNITED STATES

There are forty-eight states in the United States :

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island are called the New England States. There are many factories in New England.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia are the Middle Atlantic States. New York is called the Empire State. New York city is in New York state. There are coal mines and iron mills in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia is in Pennsylvania.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida are the South Atlantic States. These states raise cotton. South Carolina grows rice, and Florida grows oranges.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas are the Gulf States. They all grow cotton. Texas is also a cattle state. New Orleans is in Louisiana.

Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin are the Central States east of the Mississippi River. They are all in the Mississippi Valley, and all grow corn and raise cattle and hogs. Arkansas is a cotton state. Minnesota and the two Dakotas are wheat states. Minneapolis is in Minnesota, and St. Louis is in Missouri.

New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho are the Rocky Mountain States. Most of them have mines of gold or silver. Denver is in Colorado. Salt Lake City is in Utah.

California, Oregon, and Washington are the Pacific States. California is a great fruit state. Oregon and Washington are wheat states. San Francisco is in California. Seattle is in Washington.

ABBREVIATIONS

We do not always write the full name of a state. We abbreviate it. That is, we write a part of the name and let that stand for the whole name. These are the abbreviations for the names of the states :

Me.	Maine	Miss.	Mississippi
N. H.	New Hampshire	La.	Louisiana
Vt.	Vermont	Tex.	Texas
Mass.	Massachusetts	Tenn.	Tennessee
Conn.	Connecticut	Ky.	Kentucky
R. I.	Rhode Island	O.	Ohio
N. Y.	New York	Ind.	Indiana
N. J.	New Jersey	Ill.	Illinois
Penn.	Pennsylvania	Mich.	Michigan
Del.	Delaware	Wis.	Wisconsin
Md.	Maryland	Minn.	Minnesota
Va.	Virginia	Ark.	Arkansas
W. Va.	West Virginia	Okla.	Oklahoma
N. C.	North Carolina	Mo.	Missouri
S. C.	South Carolina	Iowa	Iowa
Ga.	Georgia	Kan.	Kansas
Fla.	Florida	Neb.	Nebraska
Ala.	Alabama	S. D.	South Dakota
Ariz.	Arizona	N. D.	North Dakota
N. M.	New Mexico	Utah	Utah
Nev.	Nevada	Colo.	Colorado
Wyo.	Wyoming	Mont.	Montana
Idaho	Idaho	Cal.	California
Ore.	Oregon	Wash.	Washington
U. S. A.	United States of America		

THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER

A FABLE

Once upon a time an ant and a grasshopper lived in the same field. The ant was busy all day carrying seeds and grains to its nest for food in the winter.

The grasshopper sat on the grass in the sun and sang all day. One day the grasshopper said to the ant, "Why do you work all the time? Come and play with me."

But the ant said, "If I should play now, what would I have to eat next winter?"

"It is not winter yet," said the grasshopper. "There is plenty to eat." And he hopped away to sing and play.

When the cold winter came the grasshopper could find nothing to eat. He went to the ant and said, "I have nothing to eat. I am starving. Will you not give me some food?"

The ant said, "What did you do all summer?"

"I sang," said the grasshopper.

"You sang!" said the ant, "well, now you may dance." And he went away to feed his young ones.

OCCUPATIONS

What you do to earn money is called your occupation, or your business. One man is a blacksmith, another is a carpenter, another is a bricklayer, another works in a machine shop. He is a machinist. These and many others are occupations. The money you get for your work is called your wages. One man earns \$2 a day. Another gets \$15 a week. The man you work for is your employer.

If you have a store, you are a merchant and the goods you buy and sell are called merchandise. The person who buys goods from you is called a customer. If you have persons working for you, selling the goods to your customers, they are salesmen or clerks.

The person who takes your money and gives you your change is the cashier. Money is called cash. When you buy goods and have the merchant send them to your house, they are said to be delivered. Many stores have delivery wagons to deliver the goods they sell.

When goods are sent to be paid for when they are delivered, they are sent C. O. D. (cash on delivery). When you buy a thing you may be said to purchase it.

When you buy goods the merchant gives you a bill. This shows you what articles you bought, what you paid for each one, and what you are to pay for them all. When you pay that bill, you should get a receipt. That is, the merchant should write the word "Paid" on the bill and sign his name.

Here is the most common form of bill.
Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1915.

Charles Wudeck,	
Bought of Central Hardware Co.,	
I saw	\$2.25
I chisel75
I hammer	<u>1.50</u>
	\$4.50

Received payment,
Central Hardware Co.

What is a bill?
What is a receipt?
If you pay by check the check will be your receipt.



PONCE DE LEON

The Indians of the West India Islands told the Spaniards that there was a wonderful fountain in a land to the north. They said that if an old man should bathe in that fountain he would at once become a boy again.

Ponce de Leon was getting old and he wanted to be young. He wanted to be a boy always. So he set out to find this fountain of youth. He hunted about among the islands in his ships, but his hair kept getting grayer and his face more wrinkled. He was getting older very fast.

BALBOA

Balboa was a Spaniard who went to Cuba. A ship was sailing to the Isthmus of Panama, and Balboa wished to go there. But the captain would not take him. They were taking on a number of barrels, and Balboa got a friend to nail him up in one of them. He was rolled on board the ship and when he was well out to sea, the barrel was opened and he jumped out.

At the Isthmus, Balboa heard Indians tell about a great sea to the south. He took a small army of men and started out to find it. He traveled for many days through the deep forest and then climbed the steep mountains. When at last he reached the top, he looked out upon the great water. Balboa had discovered the Pacific Ocean.

DE SOTO

De Soto was a Spaniard who came to Cuba. He wanted to find gold. He took a great army of men and went to Florida. He then marched through the woods to find the gold mines. He had a great drove of hogs with him, so that his soldiers could kill them for meat as they needed it.

He marched on and on through the forest, but he did not find gold. Many of his men were killed by the Indians, and many more died of disease. At last he came to a river that was more than a mile wide. The Indians told him it was the Mississippi, or Great River. Thus De Soto discovered the largest river in North America. He marched up the river. He had many fights with the Indians. They did not want the white men to stay in their country. De Soto took sick and died. His men did not want the Indians to get his body. So they buried him at night in the Mississippi, the great river he had discovered.

SQUANTO

Squanto was an Indian. He was a friend of the Pilgrims. All his family were dead and he lived with the white men at Plymouth. The Pilgrims did not know how to plant corn. Corn was an Indian plant. The white men had never seen it till they came to America. Squanto

showed them how to plant corn. He told them to put a small fish in each hill of corn so that it would grow better. The Pilgrims did as he told them and they had a good crop the first year. Thus the Pilgrims had food to eat.

Squanto was a good friend of the Pilgrims.

SUBTRACTION

When we take one number away from another we say we subtract the one number from the other. The process is called subtraction. The sign $-$, called minus, is the sign of subtraction. Thus $5 - 3 = 2$ is read five minus three equals two. The number that is left is called the remainder.

$10 - 2 = 8$	$10 - 4 = 6$	$10 - 6 = 4$	$10 - 8 = 2$
$10 - 3 = 7$	$10 - 5 = 5$	$10 - 7 = 3$	$10 - 9 = 1$

Subtract :

$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{7} \end{array}$		
$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{10} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \underline{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$

Add :

$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 4 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} \$4.25 \\ 3.50 \\ 2.75 \\ \hline \end{array}$		

MULTIPLICATION

When we take one number a certain number of times, we say we multiply the one number by the other. The process is called multiplication. The cross mark \times is the sign of multiplication. Thus $2 \times 4 = 8$ is read two times four equals eight.

Multiply : .

3×6	4×8	7×5	7×9
4×7	6×5	6×9	8×8
3×9	8×3	8×2	8×9

ORDER OF WORDS

When a sentence makes a statement the words follow each other in a certain order. The noun is usually first and the verb follows it.

The man has a hat on his head.

But when a sentence asks a question the order of the words is changed. The verb is usually first and the noun follows it.

Has the man a hat on his head?

The woman is sewing on a sewing-machine.

Is the woman sewing on a sewing-machine?

The horse and the cow are man's best friends.

Are the horse and the cow man's best friends?

The city takes care of the health of the people.

Does the city take care of the health of the people?

Miners have little lamps in their caps.

POSSESSION

When a thing belongs to you, you have possession of it. To make a noun show possession you add the apostrophe and the letter *s* to the ordinary form (*'s*).

This book belongs to the boy.

This is the boy's book.

The coat belongs to the man.

This is the man's coat.

That desk belongs to the woman.

That is the woman's desk.

The boy has a new coat.

The boy's coat is new.

The policeman wears a blue uniform.

The policeman's uniform is blue.

The blacksmith works with a large hammer.

The blacksmith's hammer is a large one.

The collar is worn around the neck of the man.

The collar is worn around the man's neck.

The saddle is put on the back of the horse.

The saddle is put on the horse's back.

Pronouns do not add the apostrophe and "*s*" to show possession.

That hat belongs to me.

That is my hat.

This knife belongs to you.

This is your knife.

This ribbon belongs to her.

This is her ribbon.

The drug store is owned by him.

That is his drug store.

The hood is on the head of the baby.

The baby wears a hood on its head.

We go to evening school.

It is our evening school.

The man and the woman live in that house.

That is their house.

This is my book. It is mine.

Whose book is this? Yours.

THE ELEPHANT

An elephant is a very large animal. He has a long nose called a trunk and two long tusks. He uses his trunk to gather food and put it into his mouth. We get ivory from the tusks of elephants.

Elephants can carry heavy loads. They wrap their trunks about a log and carry it where it is wanted. Sometimes men put harness on elephants and make them haul great loads. Sometimes men ride on elephants. They put a sort of house on their great backs and then climb a ladder up into it. The elephant can go very fast.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light,

What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous
fight,

O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly stream-
ing?

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.

Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Oh! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand

Between their loved home and wild war's desolation;
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a na-
tion.

Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust!"

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

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